Two Parts
12 Pages

# The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLV....NO. 13,916. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 27, 1896.—TWO PARTS—TWELVE PAGES.—COPYRIGHTED, 1896, BY THE NEW-YORK TIMES PUBLISHING CO. PRICE THREE CENTS.

## EXCHANGE RATES RAISED

**THE PREMIUM ON GOLD BARS HAS ALSO BEEN ADVANCED.**

**Order from Secretary Carlisle Obviously Intended to Prevent Shipments of the Yellow Metal—Exchange Probably Affected by the Approaching Maturity of Loans Made by Foreigners—Efforts Will Be Made to Prevent Gold Exports.**

Attention was called to the financial situation and outlook yesterday by a sharp advance in rates of exchange and by instructions received at the Sub-Treasury that the premium on gold bars, which has been one-eighth of 1 per cent., be raised to three-eighths of 1 per cent.

The two matters were closely related, because at the new rates for exchange gold bars might have been engaged for export by to-morrow's steamships, had the premium on them remained as formerly. Secretary Carlisle's order to make the premium on bars higher was thus obviously intended to prevent gold shipments. Not a little anxiety has appeared in regard to the means he may need to employ should he persist in this policy.

Exchange seems to have advanced because of the approaching maturity of loans made by foreigners to subscribers for the new Government bonds. It is understood that the bulk of these loans will be due early in April. The money market has recently been in a condition by no means attractive to foreign capital. For this reason it has been supposed that the money thus loaned on bond account would be returned to Europe at maturity of the loans. Payment would be required in gold, for offerings of bills in the market have recently been light.

In addition to this cause for the withdrawal of Treasury gold, another was furnished in the advance of 1 penny in the price of gold bars by the Bank of England to 77s. 10d. per ounce. This in itself would be calculated to draw United States Treasury bars. In conjunction with the new strength in exchange rates, gold exports would have been inevitable unless a check had been applied.

Gold was exported last year at $4.88½ for demand bills, yesterday's rate. Secretary Carlisle's order changed the exporting rate. Shippers figured that, with a premium of three-eighths of 1 per cent. for bars, exports of bars could not be profitably made with exchange under $4.894. The export rate for coin has been at about $4.89 for some time. Uncertainty regarding its condition has led shippers to prefer bars, even at a premium. Full-weight coin could be shipped at $4.89, but the coin in hand is not uniform, and so much of it is abraded that shippers will hardly venture to handle it, unless exchange shall touch $4.89¼.

Although exchange is well below the new rates at which either bars or coin can be shipped with profit, bankers understand the causes of yesterday's advance, and fear that they may continue to push rates upward. Cables touched $4.88¾ yesterday, and demand was at $4.88½. Quotations for each kind advanced ½ cent. These advances cannot be repeated without threatening a drain of gold. Should they continue, gold must go, unless some further check shall be applied.

This prospect is exciting much concern. Gold exports would be generally deplored, but measures of prevention must also be unwelcome. It is supposed that Secretary Carlisle intends to protect the gold as long as possible. His next step, should exports be threatened, would be to call on the depository banks for funds they hold on bond account. There is yet due from them $16,-570,000. If this sum or a large part of it were called in by the Treasury Department, rates for money would immediately stiffen. The purpose of the call would be to make the money market attractive to the foreign capital now loaned to bond subscribers, and hold that money here on fresh loans, instead of letting it return to Europe.

While this policy is perfectly defensible, and would probably be approved as a financial operation, its effect on a situation none too comfortable now for general borrowers might be serious.

Bankers will watch developments anxiously, in the hope that the apprehensions forced upon them by the turn affairs have taken may be removed. Efforts will be devoted to providing some means by which both gold exports and a close money market may be averted.

## AIDS FOR ACTING INSPECTORS.

**Several Transfers Made by Chief of Police Conlin.**

Chief of Police Conlin assigned several Sergeants, Roundsmen, and patrolmen yesterday to the offices of the new Acting Inspectors.

Sergt. William Cruise of East Eighty-eighth Street, Roundsman John Russell of West Sixty-eighth Street, and Patrolmar George Gassman of Fifth Street were detailed to Acting Inspector Harley's office.

Sergt. Martin Handy of Macdougal Street, Roundsman W. Butler of Church Street, and Patrolmen James A. Hart, James A. Murray, and Henry G. Firneisen were transferred to the office of Acting Inspector O'Keeffe.

Roundsman Thomas F. Gilhooly of Macdougal Street and Patrolmen Michael J. Galvin, W. S. Barlow, and James H. McCrary of Oak Street were detailed to Acting Inspector Thompson's office.

Acting Inspectors O'Keeffe, Harley, and Thompson took possession of the old Board of Health offices on the Mott Street side of Police Headquarters yestreday morning.

Chief Conlin has changed the order of two of the new inspection districts. The district of which Acting Inspector O'Keeffe is in charge, which takes in the territory on the east side from the Battery to Fourteenth Street, will be the First Inspection District. The district over which Inspector Cortright presides will be the Second Inspection District.

## JUST A TOUCH OF SPRING.

**Warm at Noon Yesterday, but Colder at Nightfall and Raining.**

There was a touch of Spring in the air yesterday, a balmy breath from the South which seemed to bear a promise that muchtried New-Yorkers may soon bid a long farewell to grip, pneumonia, and colds, and to ulsters and overcoats.

Skies at noon were soft and blue, and splashed with fleecy clouds. A slow, warm wind, blowing from out the South, lingered over the damp earth and dimpled sunlit waters. Bicyclists looked upon the mellow sunshine and were glad. Park trees saw once more their reflection in park lakes, and seemed to be making ready to put on their livery of green.

And then, while all nature was rejoicing in the sunshine and warmth, the sky grew overcast; it became colder, and with night came the familiar patter of rain and the sight of streets glistening wet in the electric lights of the city.

All of which goes to show that Spring is capricious, and given to loitering, and that the only good March days are the ones that are dead and in a way forgotten.

**McGuire Sent Back to Sing Sing.**

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 26.—Patrick McGuire, one of Oliver Curtis Perry's companions in the famous escape from the Matteawan Hospital a year ago, has been adjudged sane, and returned to Sing Sing Prison, where he will remain for four years, until his sentence expires. McGuire some time ago implicated John Brown, a keeper in an alleged asylum delivery, but a jury acquitted the accused.

## PLANNING FOR HEINE MONUMENT.

**Germans Still Hope to Have It in New-York.**

A meeting of the various delegates of German societies forming the Heine Monument Association met last night at the Arion Clubhouse. Gallus Thomann, the President, occupied the chair, and seats of honor were occupied by Mrs. Louise Ams, William Steinway, Richard Katzenmayer, and William Baeder.

The meeting of the delegates was preceded by an executive session of the Advisory Board. This reported to the general meeting that, in consequence of the enactment of the French bill, the favorable action of the Board of Aldermen had been nullified. The President further announced that it had been resolved that the monument should not go to any other city, although a number of offers had been made from some of the larger cities of the United States.

Mr. Thomann informed the delegates that several propositions had been received from private persons and municipalities offering to deed property to the society for the erection of the memorial. Of these all had been rejected excepting those within the limits of Greater New-York, of which there were some worthy of serious consideration, Mr. Thomann remarked.

Mr. Steinway said the Germans of New-York, prompted by the noblest motives, desired to present to the city the beautiful Lorelei Fountain as a token of their love for the great poet. Among the propositions he favored one which is to the effect that a plot of ground of 80 feet in one of the most beautiful parks in the Greater New-York be deeded to the society for the fountain. Before the memorial can be erected the Greater New-York will be a fact, and thus the object of erecting a perpetual memorial to the beloved German poet within the boundaries of the American metropolis will have been accomplished, Mr. Steinway remarked in conclusion.

A committee of seven was appointed to investigate the propositions and to look into the constitutionality of the French bill and report at a subsequent meeting. The committee consists of William Steinway, George Ehret, William Jurgensen, Richard Katzenmayer, Jacob Heintz, Felix Schwarzschild, Henry Binder, and Gallus Thomann, ex officio.

## THE NEW LIBRARY BUILDING.]

**Bernard R. Green, Gen. Casey's Assistant, to be Placed in Charge.**

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The Senate today passed a joint resolution to fill the vacancy caused by the death yesterday of Gen. Casey, in charge of the construction of the new Library Building in Washington, by the appointment of Bernard R. Green, at $5,000 a year. The resolution was reported by Mr. Morrill from the Library Committee. Mr. Morrill spoke of Mr. Green's great skill and fitness for the work, and mentioned that he had been Gen. Casey's assistant in building the Washington Monument, the State, War, and Navy Department Building, and the new Library Building.

Mr. Hill inquired why the charge of the work should not pass into the hands of Gen. Casey's army successor.

Mr. Vilas explained that Mr. Green had been Gen. Casey's assistant from the beginning of the work, and that it would do no good, and might do harm, to make a change now. He thought that Mr. Green should be allowed to finish the work, now so near completion.

Mr. Wolcott (Rep., Col.,) appealed to Mr. Hill to withdraw all opposition to the resolution. He spoke of the new Library Building as "the grandest and most beautiful in the whole world," and as being a monument to the intelligence and efforts of the Senator from Vermont, who had been active in the matter from the very beginning. He, for one, would be delighted to have it left in his hands.

After further discussion Mr. Hill said that he would not insist upon his objection, although it struck him that it was not proper to legislate a man into office by name "even before the burial of the distinguished General." The adoption of the resolution followed.

In the course of the debate the fact was brought out that the building will be finished within the time fixed for its completion and for less than the estimated cost, (about $6,400,000.)

**Regret for Gen. Casey's Death.**

Resolutions expressing regret at the death of Gen. Thomas L. Casey, who at the time of his death was Chairman of the Board of Consulting Engineers attached to the Dock Department, were passed by the Dock Board yesterday.

## ROBERT MANTELL MARRIES AGAIN.

**He Makes the Leading Woman of His Theatrical Company His Wife.**

CHICAGO, March 26.—Robert Mantell, the actor, and Mrs. Charlotte Huhn were married at noon to-day by Bishop Fallows.

Mrs. Huhn, who is known on the stage as Charlotte Nehrens, was yesterday granted a divorce from Edward F. Huhn, a theatrical manager. She has been Mr. Mantell's leading lady for several yers. Huhn has a suit for $125,000 pending against Mantell for alienating the affections of Mrs. Huhn, and it is not long since Mrs. Mantell secured a divorce from her husband, Mrs. Huhn being named as the co-respondent.

Theatrical people indicate that to-day's wedding will be the cause of further trouble because it is said that Huhn threatened to kill Manteli should the latter marry Mrs. Huhn.

## A SPLIT IN TEXAS.

**Two Republican Delegations Will Contest for Seats at St. Louis.**

AUSTIN, Texas, March 26.—There will be a contest in the St. Louis Convention over the Texas delegation. Two sets of delegates at large have been chosen.

The regular convention elected two Allison men and two Reed men, and then adjourned sine die.

McKinley men at once took possession of the hall and organized another convention, with 621 delegates, of whom over one-third were colored. A negro was chosen Chairman. Resolutions were adopted, one of which declared for a high tariff, and then McKinley delegates were elected to the National Convention.

The colored men are represented in both delegations.

**William Moir's Charitable Bequests.**

The will of William Moir, the well-known jeweler, who died March 21, was filed with the Surrogate yesterday. His estate is valued at $100,000 in real and $100,000 in personal property. Charitable bequests are made as follows: Presbyterian Hospital, Northern Hospital, Board of Home Missions, Board of Foreign Missions, Board of Relief for Disabled Ministers, and the Board of Missions for Freedmen of the Presbyterian Church, $5,000 each; First Presbyterian Church, $25,000. Half of the residue is left to relatives, and the other half was left to the testator's wife, Emily H. Moir.

**Wants the Contracts Advertised.**

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen last week the Park Board asked permission to let out contracts for the proposed repairs to the speedway without advertising for bids. It was said that the repairs would cost about $150,000. Mayor Strong told Commissioner McMillan yesterday that he was opposed to such action, and he wanted the Park Board notified. Mr. McMillan said he, too, was opposed to the plan to let the contracts without advertising for bids.

**Went Aground, but Soon Floated.**

NORFOLK, Va., March 26.—The Old Dominion Steamship Company's steamer Yorktown went aground off Sewell's Point, about 5 o'clock this morning. She was floated without much trouble this afternoon, and left for New-York to-night. She is not damaged at all.

**Ex-President Harrison Due April 3.**

Ex-President Benjamin Harrison, who will be married Easter Monday to Mrs. Dimmick, is expected to reach New-York on April 3.

## TO BE HELD IN SARATOGA

**PLANS FOR THE NEW-YORK DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.**

**The Date Will Be About One Week After the Republicans Shall Have Finished Their Work at St. Louis—State Officers Will Be Nominated Some Time in September—Misleading Reports Concerning the Attitude of Senator Hill and Others.**

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Some of the politicians in New-York who get their information at second-hand appear to be all at sea concerning the plans of the State Democratic leaders. The statement has been made in the last two days that Mr. Hill prefers having only one convention this year, and would have delegates to the Chicago Convention chosen, Electors nominated, and candidates for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and the remainder of the State ticket announced at once. It is doubtful if anybody in New-York or elsewhere has heard Mr. Hill express such a preference. Those who stand closest to Mr. Hill here, while aware of the fact that the recent performances of the Republicans in New-York have encouraged him to believe that the Democrats have a very good chance to carry the State next Fall, do not credit him with a desire to rush matters in the way indicated by the gossips.

For the information of Democrats in the State, it may be said that the Democratic Convention to name delegates to the National Convention will be held in Saratoga about June 24, it being the intention of the leaders to bring the Democratic hosts together about a week after the Republicans shall have concluded their work at St. Louis. Saratoga is the favorite city of the leaders.

When asked this morning why New-York should not be chosen as the convention city a prominent New-York Democrat who is watching the performances of Congress said the only objection to the metropolis was that the delegates could not be kept within reach.

"If we had some general gathering place such as the Republicans have in the Fifth Avenue Hotel," this New-Yorker added, "there would be a decided preference for New-York, but we lack that advantage. The Republicans go to the Fifth Avenue because Platt lives there. The Democrats have no boss to bow down to, and in consequence they go where they please, and the leaders have to look for them when they desire to communicate with them.

"In Saratoga the hotels are so close together that the Democratic tendency to spread out is not so troublesome."

Naturally, there will be criticism of the late date of the convention for naming delegates to the Chicago Convention. It is met with the assertion that the Democrats in 1892 were first in the field with their convention, giving their opponents all the advantage that naturally accrued from such action. They have no candidate this year, and are on the defensive for the present at least, and the leaders figure that they will have much to gain and nothing to lose by postponing the day of meeting until the results of the Republican Convention shall be known.

It is assumed here that Senators Hill and Murphy and ex-Gov. Flower will be delegates at large, but the name of the fourth man is thus far undetermined. The Democratic Nominating Convention will not be held until some time in September, despite gossip to the contrary. It is known here that several Democrats of prominence have an eye on the Gubernatorial nomination, their zeal being intensified by the general condemnation of the Republican policy. The statement so frequently heard a few weeks ago that any Democrat could have the nomination who wanted it, no longer holds good. An effort will be made to name the strongest man who is available, and from this distant point it looks as if he hardly could fail of election.

## NO HOPE FOR INTERVENTION.

**American Citizens Imprisoned at Portland, England, Without Redress.**

WASHINGTON, March 26.—In replying to Senator Squire's reference of a letter from J. S. McCormick, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, of Seattle, Washington, saying that the Government should make an energetic effort to obtain the release of Dr. Gallagher and Messrs. Whitehead, Wilson, Featherstone, and Burton, American citizens confined for the last twelve years at Portland, England, for participation in political troubles in Ireland, Secretary Olney writes:

It is necessary to remind you that the cases of these American citizens are familiar to the department, whose strenuous efforts in their behalf have heretofore been exerted without avail. The case of Dr. Gallagher is particularly recalled, and more recently that of John Curtin Kent, whose liberation has lately been effected through the intervention of this Government and its diplomatic agent at London.

I cite these facts to demonstrate the department's interest, and its willingness to be of all possible assistance, but I am not aware of anything tending to show that our intervention at the present time would prove any more successful than were its past efforts in that direction. I am not without hope that something may possibly be accomplished in the future in the matter of the liberation of these five American citizens, in view of the action of the British Government in the Kent and other cases, but I am not disposed to regard, however much I might personally be willing to comply with your own and the petitioner's request, the present as a fitting or hopeful period to make renewed efforts.

This apparently puts an end to all hope of the Government's taking any further action in the cases at present.

## 1,500,000 DOLLARS PER MONTH.

**Of These 1,031,375 Will Be Held for Redemption of Treasury Notes.**

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The mints are now coining standard silver dollars at the rate of 1,500,000 per month from the silver bullion remaining of that purchased under the act of July 14, 1890.

Of the number of silver dollars now being coined, 1,031,375 will be held for the redemption of Treasury notes, being the cost of the bullion contained in 1,500,000 silver dollars at the average cost of silver bullion purchased under the act of July 14, 1890. The remainder, 468,625, will be paid into the Treasury as profits on the coinage of silver bullion, and against which silver certificates can be issued and used in the payment of any expenses of the Government.

**Factory Burned and Men Hurt.**

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., March 26.—The Martyn Furniture Factory and all its contents were destroyed by fire this afternoon, caused by an explosion of oil, which the engineer, Andrew Carlson, was using to clean out the boiler. Carlson was badly burned about the hands and face, but will recover. Rudolph Peterson, another employe, working near the boiler, was also badly burned. The loss is $35,000, with an insurance of only $10,000.

**Europe's Tide Again Toward Us.**

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Col. Stump of the Treasury Immigration Bureau says that the tide Immigration slacked up during the Winter months. Europe to this country in considerable volume. Imigration slacked up during the Winter months, but the prospects now are that the number of immigrants who will come this Spring will equal, if not exceed, that of previous years.

**Driven from Home by Fire.**

WHITE PLAINS, March 26.—The family of Mr. Harders, in Silver Lake Park, near here, was driven from their home early this morning by flames, which destroyed the house. Mr. Harders was forced to leap from a window to escape. The cause of the fire is a mystery. The dwelling was insured.

## INJURED BY A RUNAWAY HORSE.

**Six Persons Knocked Down in Canal Street—One Man Seriously Hurt.**

A young horse belonging to P. Rapelowitz, a bottler of mineral water at 106 Allen Street, became frightened by an elevated railroad train at Eldridge and Canal Streets yesterday morning and at once dashed along Canal Street at great speed. Osias Stern of 146 Forsyth Street, the driver, was delivering goods.

The sidewalks of Canal Street were crowded with people at the time, and the uncontrolled animal created a panic as it rushed along the street.

Three children were knocked down by the horse, but were not seriously injured. Two men, however, who tried to stop the animal were badly hurt, the foot of William Harvey of 206 Water Street being crushed and the hand of P. Cohen of 197 Division Street being lacerated. Their injuries were dressed in a drug store.

The most serious damage, however, was done near Forsyth Street. The horse knocked over the pushcarts of a number of peddlers of fruit, vegetables, fish, &c., and Louis Kadinsky was thrown a distance of several feet. He was picked up insensible, and was taken to Gouverneur Hospital, where it was found that he had received severe internal injuries.

At Rutgers Square the wagon drawn by the horse struck a stone fountain, and was wrecked, with its contents. Here the horse was stopped, and Stern, who had followed on foot, was arrested. In the Essex Market Police Court he was held in $500 bail to await the result of Kadinsky's injuries.

## MOUNT VERNON FUNDS MISSING.

**City Clerk Pease's Accounts Said to be Short $3,740.**

MOUNT VERNON, March 26.—The report of City Controller Gideon D. Pond on the accounts of City Clerk Elias G. Pease, which was made public to-day, shows an apparent deficit of $3,740.54. The news has created excitement in the city. Mr. Pease is a prominent Republican politician.

The investigation was brought about by a letter written by ex-Mayor Brush to Mayor Lewis charging Mr. Pease with appropriating city funds to his own use and demanding an investigation. The matter was referred to the Common Council, which ordered Controller Pond to inspect the records of the City Clerk's office.

Mr. Pease says he can explain everything satisfactorily. He will be given a hearing before the Common Council Monday evening.

Mr. Pease was suspended from office by the Common Council, and the Corporation Counsel was ordered to draw and prefer charges against him. By the provisions of the city charter, Mayor Lewis is now Acting City Clerk.

Mr. Brush, when Mayor three years ago, appointed Mr. Pease City Clerk. Mr. Pease had been largely instrumental in securing Mr. Brush's election to the Mayoralty. Mr. Pease and ex-Mayor Brush have recently belonged to opposing Republican factions.

## TITLE TO MT. ST. ELIAS IN DISPUTE.

**Canada Claims It, but the United States Really Owns It.**

OTTAWA, Ontario, March 26.—The joint report of the International Boundary Commissioners appointed to ascertain facts and data necessary to the permanent delimitation of the boundary line between Alaska and Canada has been presented to Parliament. The report shows that the surveyors of the two countries agree approximately in their observations. The summit of Mount St. Elias is found to be 2.41 statute miles east of the one hunded and forty-first meridian—that is to say, in Canadian territory.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Mount St. Elias is not in Canadian territory, to-day's report from Ottawa to the contrary notwithstanding. Gen. E. Duffield, Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, and the representative of the United States on the Joint Boundary Commission, whose report has been presented to the Canadian Parliament, says that, while it is true that the mountain is 2.41 statute miles east of the one hundred and forty-first meridian, it is furthermore certain that its highest elevation is exactly ten marine leagues from the coast, and therefore it is happily one of the chief boundary monuments between American and British possessions. The records of the official surveyors establish this beyond question.

## VEST BUCKLE STOPPED A BULLET.

**Louis Black Fired At in the Street by His Friend Young Rosenbaum.**

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 26.—While Louis Black of the clothing manufacturing firm of Black & Meyer, North Paul Street, was on his way to luncheon to-day Leon Rosenbaum, twenty-one years old, of Rosenbaum & Steefel, clothing manufacturers, tried to kill him.

When Mr. Black passed Andrews Street he met Mr. Rosenbaum. He had taken but a few steps past the young man when he heard a pistol shot and felt something strike him in the back. Turning, he exclaimed: "My God, boy, what are you shooting me for?"

Rosenbaum continued to fire, and Mr. Black held his umbrella in front of him. Three shots were fired, the young man being within ten feet of Mr. Black. A crowd gathered, and Rosenbaum escaped up an alley way. Mr. Black walked to his house, near by, and an examination of his back showed a bullet hole through his coat and vest and the dent of a bullet in his vest buckle. Rosenbaum is thought to be insane. The families of Black and Rosenbaum are on intimate terms.

## SENATE REPORTER MURPHY DEAD.

**Under His Direction Reports of Many Historical Events Were Made.**

WASHINGTON, March 26.—D. F. Murphy, chief official reporter of the United States Senate, died in this city to-night. He was sixty-two years old. He had been in ill health for several years, suffering from nervous disorders. Last night he had an apoplectic stroke, from which he temporarily rallied, only to succumb at 7:40 o'clock to-night.

Mr. Murphy became connected with the Senate in 1848, and in 1873 was appointed chief official reporter. He reported the proceedings of the famous Electoral Commission in 1876, and the absolute accuracy of his report in that case, as in the numerous exciting debates following the reconstruction period and since, was never questioned.

He enjoyed the intimate acquaintance of the most prominent men of his day, by whom he was respected for his integrity of character. He leaves a wife and several children, and two brothers—D. I. Murphy, Deputy Commissioner of Pensions, and E. V. Murphy, his chief assistant in the Senate. He will be buried in Philadelphia.

**Benjamin Franklin's Will.**

BOSTON, March 26.—The will of Benjamin Franklin was allowed in the Suffolk County Probate Court to-day by Judge Grant, on petition of Mayor Quincy, as a foreign will, having been probated about a century ago in the Orphans' Court in Philadelphia. The probate of the will here is deemed necessary in view of a legal disposition of the Franklin Fund, which was created by the will of Franklin and now amounts to several hundred thousand dollars. There was no opposition to the probate, and it was admitted upon the credit of the certificate of the Recorder of the Orphans' Court.

**Four Struck, Two Killed.**

ELIZABETH, N. J., March 26.—Four men were run down by a train in the New-Jersey Central Railroad freight yards this morning. Two are dead, and one is fatally injured. They were stealing a ride, and in alighting from one train ran in front of another. George B. Lane of 261 Amherst Street, Providence, R. I., died on the way to the hospital; John F. Allen of 13 Hampden Street, Holyoke, Mass., is fatally injured. The name of the other man, who is dead, is unknown. Roger Lane, a brother of George, was slightly hurt.

## DEMOCRATS DRIVEN OUT

**THEIR RIGTHS IGNORED BY THE REPUBLICAN SENATE.**

**They Leave the Chamber in a Body—Stormiest Scene of the Session—Coggeshall Denounces the Tactics of His Party Colleagues—Gallagher, in the Chair, Gives His Aid to the Republican Programme—New-York School Bill Advanced.**

ALBANY, March 26.—One of the liveliest incidents of the session was witnessed in the Senate to-day as the result of the Democratic attempt to prevent consideration of the New-York City School bill. The majority was in favor of advancing the compromise measure, which abolishes the present system of Trustee management, but the Democrats opposed it. They accordingly started discussion of other bills with the expectation of using up the time of the session, and preventing the Committee of the Whole from reaching the school bill.

One of the bills ahead of it was Mr. Lexow's, which aims to locate a hospital for diphtheria and scarlet fever patients on the East River, near the foot of Seventeenth Street, and to that bill Senator Grady objected. He precipitated a two or three hours' debate, in which both sides became so heated that finally, as a last resort, the Democrats left the chamber. Then the Republicans proceeded to advance not only the school bill, but several others, to which there has been strong Democratic objection. One was the Greenbush Police bill, on which the Democrats had intended to make a strong party fight.

The debate on the Scarlet Fever Hospital bill was interesting. It had no sooner been taken up than Senator Grady attacked it, saying that his district ought not to be invaded by an institution which would be a menace to the health of the people of the district. His constituents were against the bill, and the principles of home rule were violated by Senator Lexow's introduction of the bill. He continued:

The district is being punished for the politics of its people, who are all poor. This hospital will only cure the poor. Let those men who want the hospital put it in their own district. This they do not want to do. They won't expose their children to the germs of disease. They look over to the poor east side, and see the multitude of children, and say they are only the children of poor people.

After considerable debate, participated in by Senators Lexow, Cantor, Pavey, and Guy, an amendment to locate the hospital on an island was voted down, 14 to 16.

Senator Cantor moved to strike out the first section of the bill, and then ensued the wildest scene that the Senate has had this year. Points of order, defiance, and wordy attacks on Senator Gallagher (Dem.,) of Brooklyn, who was in the chair, followed.

Senator Gallagher ruled with the Republicans on all points, and was roundly denounced by several Democratic Senators. Mr. Cantor said:

I am more than surprised that a Democratic Senator acting as presiding officer is acting under the instruction of the Republican leader, and ignoring his Democratic colleagues. The spectacle is one that I have never before witnessed. You let the clerk run the business of the Senate in a disgraceful way, hurrying bills with Senators protesting. I am surprised that you allowed the clerk to perform your duty as he did. That you refused to recognize Democrats, turned your back on them, is more than I can understand, no more than the purpose of it.

The Democrats insisted that they were not being fairly treated. Senator Burns (Rep.,) evidently thought so too, for he voted with them at all times. Senator Coggeshall finally entered a protest against the Republican tactics. He said:

"I wish to suggest that the Senate proceed in decency and order. I am not here to be gagged, nor do I propose to allow any one else to be gagged if I can prevent it."

"I insist that the Senator is out of order," said Mr. Ellsworth.

"I don't care what you insist," retorted Mr. Coggeshall. "You are not my leader to direct me, for I don't recognize that you have qualities of leadership."

Senator Gallagher finally left the chair, and was succeeded by Senator Malby. The Democrats continued to filibuster, until the New-York School bill was reached, when Senator Grady rose and calmly began: "If I may be allowed, I speak most soberly, to declare that, if I were a member of the majority, I would be ashamed to look an honest man in the face after the action of the Republican majority here to-day."

Senator Cantor interrupted: "The Senators of the minority will now retire."

All of the Democratic Senators then walked out of the Senate Chamber.

The bill was advanced to third reading, none of the Democrats being present. A number of other bills were advanced, and then the Senate adjourned.

## HAD "GREEN GOODS" AND OPIUM.

**John Curley, an Old Offender, and His Alleged Wife Arrested.**

Capt. Schmittberger, who was transferred from Tremont to the West One Hundredth Street Station on Monday, made a raid yesterday afternoon, with the aid of three detectives, on the third floor of 73 West Ninety-eighth Street, and arrested John Curley and his alleged wife, Julia Curley, and seized a large quantity of "green goods" and several packages of opium. Curley is said to be well known as a "green-goods" man.

The detectives found a book containing over 5,000 names and addresses, thousands of imitation newspaper clippings, hundreds of letters from victims, and a number of one-dollar bills, cut in halves, for use in sample packages of "green goods." One of the rooms was fitted up as an opium den, and eight packages of opium were found on a table.

Curley had in his pockets a number of Confederate bills, ranging from $1 to $20.

The police say Curley has agents in all parts of the country. Among the names appearing in communications negotiating for "green goods" are these: D. C. Sparks of Elwood, Ark.; Joseph Twigg of Gassville, Ark., and Fred H. Lewis of Battle, Texas, who sent his photograph. There were letters also from Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Minnesota, Oregon, and Illinois.

Curley is forty years old, and the police say that for some years he was a confederate of "Barney" McGuire, a "green-goods" man who was driven out of this city. He has lived in the same house for seven years. He received mail at 534 Sixth Avenue as John O'Leary, and at 222 Chrystie Street as John Frazer.

## MR. POLLOSKY WANTS $374,000.

**He Sues C. P. Huntington for Failure to Keep an Agreement.**

Marcus Pollosky of the law firm of Doolittle, Tollman & Pollosky of Chicago has brought suit in the United States Circuit Court in this city against Collis P. Huntington, for $374,000.

Pollosky alleges that he entered into an agreement with Huntington whereby the construction of the San Joaquin Valley Railroad from Fresno to the town of Pollosky was to be advanced.

Mr. Pollosky further says that he acquired town sites and other property along the line of the road for the benefit of Mr. Huntington, himself, and other stockholders, and became involved in debt in the improvement of the lots, and that Mr. Huntington failed to keep the agreement, to the loss and embarrassment of the plaintiff.

**Appointed Naval Cadet at Large.**

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Charles E. Lull, son of Capt. E. P. Lull, United States Navy, has been appointed a cadet at large to the United States Naval Academy by the President. John Downs, a son of Lieut. John Downs, United States Navy, retired, has been designated alternate for Mr. Lull.

## BRITAIN BUYS DELAGOA BAY.

**Country Between Transvaal and South Indian Ocean Obtained.**

LONDON, March 26.—The Chronicle, in its issue to-morrow, will publish under reserve a report that Great Britain has purchased Delagoa Bay, East Africa, fromg the Portuguese. The price paid, according to the report, was £5,000,000.

The purchase includes the whole country between the South African Republic and the South Indian Ocean, from Amatongaland to the Limpopo River, as far as the territory of the British South Africa Company.

## TO BE CHRISTENED WITH WINE.

**The Cramps Will Follow the Usual Custom in the Case of the Iowa.**

PHILADELPHIA, March 26.—Charles H. Cramp, President of the William Cramp & Sons Ship and Engine Building Company, the builders of the battleship Iowa, stated to-day that he thought wine would be used in christening the vessel when she shall be launched on Saturday. Mr. Cramp's remarks were brought out by the action of the residents of Moulton, Iowa, in adopting resolutions in which they request Gov. Drake to cause his daughter Mary, who will christen the ship, to use water, instead of wine. Mr. Cramp further said:

"We furnish the bottle, and the person invited to do the christening usually accepts it and breaks it as directed. We have frequently been petitioned by representatives of temperance organizations to use a bottle of water instead of wine, but the custom has been to use wine, and we have discovered no good reason to change it. As a matter of fact, however, there is usually more disgust over the spilling of the wine used at the launching of a ship among people who are not total abstainers than among those who are. The former think it is a useless waste of wine when water would answer the purpose as well."

## STREET CAR PASSENGERS' RIGHTS.

**Justice Gaynor Decides that Wagons Must Keep Out of the Way.**

Maier Karp sued the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company for $500 damages. He claimed that June 30, 1894, while driving in Maspeth, L. I., his wagon was damaged by a trolley car belonging to the company.

The case was yesterday called in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, before Justice Gaynor, who dismissed it. In doing so he said:

"I decide this on the Donnelly case, which went to the Court of Appeals. The railroads have the right to run their cars, and speedily. It is the duty of everybody to get out of the way. Here was a wide road. The plaintiff was on the wrong side in the first place. He should have turned out. It is the duty of people to get off the track, and not even make the cars slacken speed. The public have some right when they get on the cars, and are not to be stopped or delayed at the pleasure of any person."

## INSPECTING THE NAVAL STATION.

**Admiral Makaroff of the Russian Navy Entertained at Newport.**

NEWPORT, R. I., March 26.—Admiral Makaroff of the Russian Navy, accompanied by Capt. D. S. Mertzago, Naval Attaché of the Russian Legation, passed the day here inspecting the several departments of the naval station. To-night they left for Boston to visit the navy yard there. They were received informally at the naval station this morning by Commodore Wallace. Under the guidance of Capt. H. C. Taylor, they first looked over the war college and then the training station, where two divisions of the boys were engaged in the routine.

Commodore Wallace gave a luncheon at noon in honor of the Russians, who took the afternoon to look over the torpedo station, in charge of Commander George A. Converse.

## EXPLODING NAPHTHA KILLS TWO.

**Two Others Injured in a Grease Factory in Newark.**

NEWARK, N. J., March 26.—Two men were killed and two others badly burned tonight in an explosion of naphtha at the Nickerson & Spence grease-extracting works, in Avenue L. The dead are:

EHORONT, ALBERT, twenty-two years old, 39 Houston Street.

GALLAGHER, FREDERICK, Ferrybond and Madison Streets; home, Rockland, Mass.

The injured are:

BEGLER, CHARLES, a workman.

HAYEF, JAMES, Superintendent of the works.

The explosion was in an extension back of the main building. What caused it is not known. The damage by fire was about $2,000.

## DAMAGE CAUSED BY EXPLOSION.

**Manhole Cover, Sewer Plates, and Paving Stones Hurled in Air.**

The manhole at the southeast corner of Twenty-third Street and First Avenue was blown high in air last night. A sheet of flame shot up immediately afterward. The sewer plates and the paving stones for twelve feet around were also hurled skyward. The street was full of children and pedestrians, but no one was injured. Half a minute later an eastbound car came to a standstill at the spot where a sewer plate had been.

The paving stones were so torn up that all traffic was stopped.

## NEW-ENGLAND WANTS SOUND MONEY

**The Arkwright Club of Boston Declares in Favor of a Gold Standard.**

BOSTON, March 26.—The Arkwright Club, the membership of which consists entirely of the Treasurers of the great cotton and woolen mills of New-England and of the active business managers of manufacturing corporations, has adopted unanimously the following resolution:

Resolved, That the money of the United States should be solely, absolutely, and unqualifiedly based on a gold standard.

This resolution coincides with the judgment of the business men of all New-England.

## GOV. JOHN P. ALTGELD INDICTED.

**He and Trustees of Illinois University Accused of Not Flying the Flag.**

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., March 26.—The Champaign County Grand Jury to-day indicted Gov. John P. Altgeld and the entire Board of Trustees of the University of Illinois for not complying with the State law requiring that the American flag be displayed over the State University Building.

**Grand Army Men Were Apathetic.**

The Soldiers and Sailors' Memorial Arch Committee reported to the Board of Aldermen yesterday that its efforts had been productive of nothing, save to show that the Grand Army men were apathetic regarding the matter. The committee asked to be discharged.

**Heine Fountain Resolution Returned.**

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday and received the Heine Fountain resolution, which the Mayor returned without taking any action. He said that it was not necessary that he should take any, as the French bill had superseded it.

**Increase for Public Administrator.**

No one appearing for or against the measure the Mayor yesterday approved the bill granting the Public Administrator an increase of salary from $4,000 to $6,000 a year, and creating a deputy at $3,500 a year.

## BROOKLYN MUST COME IN

**The Greater New-York Bill Passed by the Assembly.**

**A MAJORITY OF THIRTY-FIVE VOTES**

**Every Attempt at Amendment Is Defeated — Provisions of the Measure as Adopted.**

**CAN BE PASSED OVER A POSSIBLE VETO**

**The Kings County Delegation Divided —The Final Debate Tame and Uninteresting.**

ALBANY, March 26.—The Greater New-York bill was passed by the Assembly today, by a vote of 91 to 56. Sixty-three Republicans and twenty-eight Democrats voted for it, and thirty-eight Republicans and eighteen Democrats against it. Three were absent.

Twenty-two New-York Democrats voted for the bill, and three Brooklyn Democrats broke away from the others of Kings County, and supported it.

The vote on the final passage of the bill was as follows:

YEAS.—Republicans—Messrs. Ablett, Adler, Allds, Anderson, H. T. Andrews, Armstrong, Austin, Bates, Bedell, Braun, E. Brown, B. D. Brown, Brownell, Budd, Burr, J. Clark, C. C. Cole, M. N. Cole, Costello, Cutler, Downs, Dudley, Eddy, Eldridge, Goodsell, Gorham, Graves, Grégory, Hanna, Hobbie, Husted, Ives, Keenholts, Kelsey, Kern, Lounsbery, Mackey, McGraw, McNaughton, Messiter, Miles, Nixon, O'Grady, Rogers, A. D. Sanders, F. P. Saunders, Scherer, E. L. Schmidt, Sears, Sheldon, C. J. Smith, Springer, Stewart, Sweet, Taylor, Tupper, Warner, Weed, Wells, A. C. Wilson, Winne, Witter, and the Speaker—63.

Democrats—Messrs.

the advice and consent of the Senate, shall be Commissioners, and are hereby authorized and directed, on or before Feb. 1, 1897, to make a final report to the Legislature, and submit therewith such bills as will, upon their enactment into laws, provide a government for the municipal corporation, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, as by this act enlarged, and, among other things, for attaining an equal and uniform rate of taxation, and of valuation for the purpose of taxation throughout the whole of the territory of the said municipal corporation as so enlarged, and that said commission shall cease to exist on March 1, 1897. Said commission may, in and for the performance of said work, employ counsel and such other persons as it may deem necessary, and fix their compensation; subpoena witnesses, compel the production before it of any public record or document of any of the bodies politic or corporate aforesaid, administer oaths, and examine thereunder any person touching the subject-matter hereby committed to its charge; and each of the said bodies politic and corporate, its agents and servants, is hereby directed, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act, to furnish to the said commission, or its representative, free access at all reasonable hours to all such records and documents, and all information within its possession or under its control. The said commission shall proceed as continuously as may be with the work aforesaid, and shall, from time to time, report to the Legislature its progress therein, and its recommendations, and shall prepare and submit to the Legislature bills in proper form for enactment, embodying such recommendations with a proposed charter, or bills for the government of such consolidated municipality, and providing further for the election of a Mayor and the other municipal officers therein provided for, at the general election to be held in the year 1897.

Sec. 4. For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act, each of the cities of New-York and Brooklyn shall raise such proportion of the sum of $25,000 as the value of all its real property, as fixed by the Board of State Assessors for the purpose of State taxation bears to the aggregate value, as so fixed, of all the real property in both cities. Upon the requisition of said commission upon the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of either of said cities, such board shall raise the whole or any part of the proportion of said sum to be raised by such city from any unexpended balance of appropriation in such city, for any year prior to the year 1897, or by the issue of revenue bonds of such city in the manner provided by law, or by the inclusion thereof in the annual tax levy upon real and personal property liable to taxation in such city. Payments shall be made by the Controller of each of said cities from the respective proportions of said sum so to be raised by each of said cities, for the expenses incurred by the said commission in carrying out the provisions of this act, upon vouchers certified by the said commission, or by such officer or officers thereof as it may designate for that purpose, in form to be approved by the Controller making such payment.

Sec. 5. Nothing in this act contained shall be construed as attempting or intending to affect in any way the boundaries, government, rights, powers, duties, obligations, limitations, or disabilities of any county, or officer thereof, as fixed by the Constitution, or otherwise.

Sec. 6. Section 1 of this act shall take effect on Jan. 1, 1898; Sections 2, 3, 4, and 5 of this act shall take effect immediately.

The bill is technically known as Senate Bill No. 701.

### MAYOR WURSTER'S VETO EXPECTED

**He Is Said to be Opposed to the Greater New-York Bill.**

The passage of the Greater New-York bill in the Assembly yesterday was hailed with delight by the men of Brooklyn who have for years been hard at work to bring about that desired result.

When the question was put to a vote in Brooklyn it was carried by 277 majority. Since then the anti-consolidationists have contended that the vote was not a fair expression of the opinion of the citizens of Brooklyn. On the other hand, the consolidationists claim that many hundreds have been converted to the consolidation side since the vote was taken.

The Union League, the leading Republican club of Brooklyn, took a vote some weeks ago, and 90 per cent. of the club's members put their names down in favor of the Greater New-York bill.

This was a great blow to the anti-consolidationists, who had been striving to defeat the bill in every possible manner.

The passage of the bill yesterday by such a large vote pleased the men of Brooklyn who favored the project. At the Union League Club and the Montauk Club, especially, the members were jubilant over the passage of the bill.

Mayor Wurster's views on the matter could not be obtained yesterday, because he was at home ill. It is said that he had not been well since he learned of the action taken by the Republican State Convention Tuesday, when a majority of the Brooklyn delegates, nearly all Wurster-Willis men, voted to sustain Thomas Fitchie's report in opposition to Mr. Platt's slate.

When it became known in Brooklyn that Mayor Wurster was ill, and that the Greater New-York bill had been passed, a politician remarked:

"I'm sorry for the Mayor, but his illness will become more severe when he learns that Thomas C. Platt has chastised him and his followers for endeavoring to break his slate at the State Convention."

At the Mayor's home, 170 Rodney Street, a reporter was informed that Mr. Wurster had left explicit instructions that he would not see any newspaper reporter.

Heretofore Mayor Wurster has always said, when asked about consolidation, that he did not care to talk upon the subject, as the bill would come before him for his approval or disapproval.

Secretary Barr of the League of Loyal Citizens was quoted as saying last evening that Mayor Wurster had on Washington's Birthday informed Henry Batterman that he would veto the Greater New-York bill when it came before him.

Justice D. G. Harriman, who, at the State Convention Tuesday night, voted with the Wurster-Willis men to overthrow Mr. Platt's slate, said: "I do not see how Mayor Wurster can possibly sign the bill if he is consistent with his attitude all along. He has said that he does not favor consolidation. It will be a breech of faith if he puts his signature to the bill."

A. F. Britton, another member of the League of Loyal Citizens said: "I consider that we made a fair showing. We do not consider ourselves defeated. There are yet several resources left us, and all of them will be used if necessary."

Edward M. Grout of the Consolidation League said: "I am glad to see the bill passed. It is good news. We have been waiting since 1894 for the Legislature to do its duty. A good deal yet remains to be done to perfect consolidation. The principal thing is that we have got it going, now we propose to keep it going."

"Do you expect any stumbling blocks to be put in the way?" Mr. Grout was asked.

"The chances are fair," he said, "that one of the three Mayors will not approve of the bill."

Mr. Grout declined to state which Mayor he had reference to, but he said Mayor Gleason was not the man.

Mr. Grout said the Consolidation League would not do anything regarding the bill. If any of the Mayor vetoed it, the Legislature would simply pass it again.

### BILL SIMPLY A SHELL, HE SAYS.

**Opinion of Dr. Parkhurst on Greater New-York Measure.**

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, in discussing the Greater New-York bill with a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, said last night:

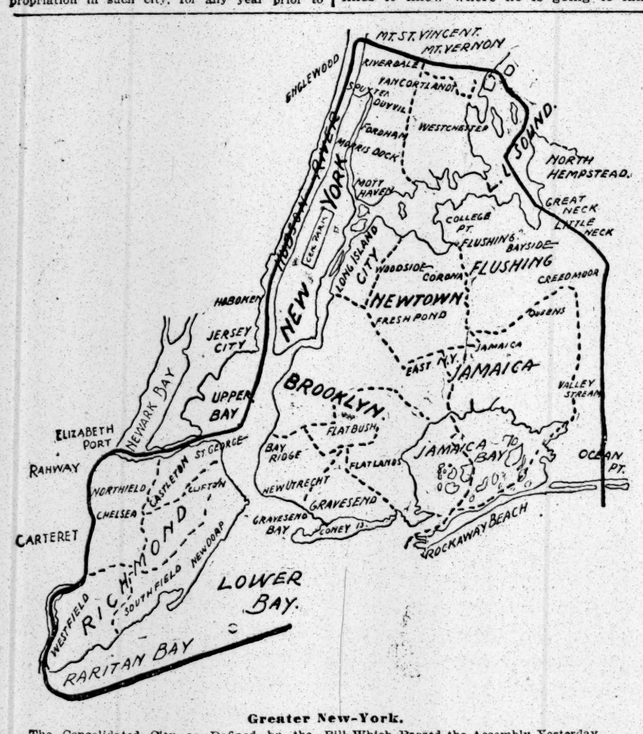
"The enactment of that bill is simply the enactment of a possibility—the passage of an interrogation point. The bill is simply the shell of a bill without any contents. What that shell will be filled with before we get through with it is known only to Him who knows all things.

"The first thing to be done will be to fight it before the Mayor, and the next thing, if the Mayor disapproves it, will be to fight its repassing before the Legislature. If the Legislature has the audacity to pass it over the Mayor's veto, the next thing will be to fight it before the Governor.

"If the Governor approves it, the next thing will be to fight it before the people in Brooklyn and New-York and throughout the State at large, and to secure Assemblymen who will veto it next year.

"Understand," said Dr. Parkhurst, earnestly, "I am not opposing the Greater New-York bill as such. I do not wish to be quoted as doing so, but," he went on, giving to each word a separate emphasis, "I am opposing it as a measure that is not self-explanatory, just as I should oppose the enactment of any other measure that is not self-explanatory.

"This Greater New-York bill is simply the enactment of a conundrum. If they will put before the people a measure that we can all understand so that we can know what it is we are accepting, why, that is all right; that is a different thing. But this bill, as I said last Monday night in Brooklyn, is simply a shell, and no one knows just what that shell is going to contain. If a man is going to jump, he likes to know where he is going to land. We should like to know what we are jumping into, and it is well to hesitate, lest we jump in our haste into an abyss."




**Greater New-York.**
The Consolidated City as Defined by the Bill Which Passed the Assembly Yesterday.

**Mayor Expects to Have Some Fun.**

When Mayor Strong was informed of the passage of the Greater New-York bill he said: "So they have passed it, eh? Well, they do things so fast up there that I don't get much of a chance to keep up with 'em. I suppose they will send the bill down here soon, and then we will have some fun with it."

### SUNDAY BARBERING DISCUSSED.

**Two Propositions Tabled at a Night Session of the House.**

ALBANY, March 26.—The Sunday barbering question occupied the attention of the House for a time at the night session. The McGraw bill to extend the law for Sunday closing to New-York and Saratoga, and the Trainor bill allowing all shops to remain open till 11 o'clock were tabled—51 to 42.

Mr. Audett will on Monday night next move to reconsider, and try to substitute his bill opening the shops in Brooklyn as well as in New-York and Saratoga.

Among the bills progressed to third reading were:

Mr. Bond—Providing that railroads shall provide pensions for employes injured in service.

Mr. Austin—Providing for the issuance of the $5,000,000 bonds for new school buildings in New-York City, (amended so as to provide for fifty-year bonds.)

Mr. Hoffman—Allowing New-York policemen and firemen two hours on election day in which to vote was also advanced.

The Utica Police bill was made a special order for next Wednesday.

**Notes at the Capitol.**

—Gov. Morton signed bills permitting New-York City to issue $200,000 bonds to provide public baths; providing for compensating Brooklyn firemen for uniforms injured in service; prohibiting railroads on Woodbine, Kosciusko, Pulaski, Hart, Dean, Leonard, Monroe, and Macon Streets and Vernon Avenue, Brooklyn, without permission of property owners.

—Mr. French has introduced a bill authorizing the New-York City Fire Commissioners to fix the salaries of the uniformed force as follows, to take effect Jan. 1 next: Chiefs, $6,000; Deputy Chiefs, $4,500; Chiefs of Battalion, $3,600; Captains and Foremen, $2,500, and Assistant Foremen and Captains, $2,100.

—Assemblyman Greene of New-York City has introduced a bill increasing the value of the real estate which may be held by the Harmonie Social Club of New-York City from $250,000 to $1,000,000. The club thinks of moving to more commodius quarters, to cost in the neighborhood of $750,000.

—Senator Mullin has introduced a bill incorporating Douglass R. Satterlee, Charles R. Sickles, Greenville B. Winthrop, William O. Dryer, and Charles K. Beekman as the International Bond and Debenture Company of New-York City, with a capital of $200,000.

—Senator Wieman's bill fixing the salary of members of the Brooklyn police force who act as patrolmen or bridge keepers at $1,200 in the first grade, $900 in the second, and $800 in the third will be reported favorably to the Senate.

—Mr. Audett has introduced a bill providing that in Brooklyn the Board of Electrical Control shall consist of two members, to be appointed by the Mayor, to take office Nov. 1, and serve for four years, at $3,000 each.

—Senator Welman has introduced a bill providing that no stationary engineer shall work more than fifty-six hours a week, nor more than would make an average of eight hours a day for the seven days.

—House bills authorizing the appointment of a Deputy Superintendent of Public Works, at $4,000, and an accountant and transfer clerk in the State Treasurer's office have been passed by the Senate.

—Senator Page has introduced a bill that New-York City roundsmen or patrolmen heretofore relieved or dismissed and placed on the pension roll shall receive $750 and $700 pension per annum.

—Mr. Butts has introduced a bill establishing a park, to be bounded by Home Street, Jackson Avenue, One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, and Boston Avenue, New-York City.

—Senator Page has introduced a bill allowing the Chiefs of Police in cities of upward of 500,000 population to permit the carting of merchandise on Sunday.

—The Senate Finance Committee has introduced a bill levying $40,000 on Richmond County for arrears of State taxes.

—A bill by Mr. Austin increases to $300,000 the amount of bonds to be issued for the New-York Fire Department.

—Gov. Morton has nominated Newton Aldridge of Gouverneur to be a member of the State Board of Charities.

—The bill to give New-York 800 more patrolmen has been ordered reported favorably to the Assembly.

**To Inquire Into the Blum Failure.**

Hyman Blum, the partner here of Leon & H. Blum, the dry goods merchants at Galveston, Texas, who assigned on Tuesday, will visit Galveston at the request of New-York creditors to inquire into the failure. He has received no details from Galveston. He has transferred real estate at 168 to 172 West Seventy-fifth Street to Joseph Blum for $1.

**Epworth League Convention.**

The spring convention of the New-York and Hudson River District of the Epworth League was held yesterday afternoon and evening at the Bedford Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Morton and Bedford Streets.


# You

Occasionally find a man still voting for Gen. Jackson, but the great majority of our people are intelligent, thrifty, and decidedly up to date in all walks of life, and the million take Hood's Sarsaparilla to the exclusion of all other kinds. A word to the wise is sufficient.

# Hood's
## Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists, $1. Be sure to get Hood's and only HOOD'S.

**Hood's Pills** cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.


### HER LAWMAKERS GONE HOME.

**The New-Jersey Legislature Adjourned Sine Die Yesterday.**

TRENTON, N. J., March 26.—The New-Jersey Legislature adjourned sine die this afternoon. It spent the last day clearing up its business, passing many bills, and killing a good many.

In the House the Constitutional amendments were considered. The Republican members in caucus adopted all the amendments except the one for the redistricting of the Assembly districts and that for the reorganization of the judiciary. It was decided to kill the redistricting measure and to allow the judiciary amendment to take its chances in the open House.

Those amendments which it was agreed to pass were quickly adopted by the House. The amendment providing for a reorganization of the judiciary had a little harder road to travel. The Judiciary Committee recommended the amendment prepared by Collins and Corbin, providing for a fifteen Judge Supreme Court, with law, equity, and appellate departments, and Mr. Scovel offered as a substitute the lawyers' committee amendment. He and Mr. Robertson, with a few other members, advocated the adoption of this amendment, but only 17 votes were cast for it. The Collins and Corbin amendment was then passed by a vote of 53 to 4. The House adopted also a new amendment taking away from the Governor the power to appoint any person to public office whose nomination had been rejected by the Senate. The Senate at once concurred in this amendment.

The House passed bills as follows:

Providing for the establishment of a normal school at Jersey City; prohibiting the holding of elections in barrooms; delegating to License Committees of Common Councils in first-class cities power to issue licenses other than liquor licenses; repealing the elective judiciary act; providing that no person shall be naturalized within thirty days of the the Fall election.

The House killed the Wildes bill giving property owners five years in which to pay assessments for stone roads.

In the Senate Mr. Voorhees, Chairman of the investigating committee of last year, presented a report as additional to that of last June, that there were other matters touching the public revenues and expenditures, which, in its opinion, may demand further inquiry. It therefore requested authority from the Senate to continue the inquiry if it found it advisable so to do. In accordance with this request, a resolution was adopted that the select committee, consisting of Messrs. Voorhees, Ketcham, Skirm, Herbert, and Daly, be continued, with all previous powers, and proceed to investigate if it so thought it advisable and report to the Senate of 1897.

The Senate passed a number of unimportant bills and then President Thompson presented his resignation preparatory to being confirmed as Clerk in Chancery. Senator Williams of Passaic was elected to fill the vacancy, and, after the adoption of the usual complimentary resolutions, the Senate went into executive session.

Gov. Griggs sent to the Senate the following nominations for Judges of County Courts: For Hunterdon County—H. Burdett Herr; for Middlesex County—Woodbridge Strong; for Ocean County—Joseph H. Birdsall; for Salem County—Clement H. Sinnickson; for Sussex County—James F. Conklin; for Cape May County—Harry S. Douglass. The Senate, in executive session, confirmed all the Governor's nominations.

### UNDESIRABLE IMMIGRANTS THESE.

**Hundreds Who Came on Chartered Vessels May Be Barred Out.**

Two tramp steamships, which were chartered by speculators in the immigrant traffic, reached port this week, and, as a result, Ellis Island is now thronged with steerage passengers whose right to land has been questioned. Eight hundred of the newcomers were on the island yesterday.

The ships that brought the passengers are the Château Yquem and the Hindoustan. The former was recently chartered by Funch, Edye & Co. of this city to D. Lucca of Naples. In issuing the charter to Lucca the New-York agents of the ship neglected to stipulate that the charterer should assume all responsibility and expense for any immigrants brought here whom the authorities saw fit to deport. As a result of that omission Funch, Edye & Co. are likely to lose a pretty penny, as of the 1,203 steerage passengers of the Château Yquem, 400 have been detained, and may have to go back at their expense.

The Hindoustan brought 500 steerage passengers. Most of these have been detained for further examination, and 100 have been definitely barred.

Dr. Senner, the Commissioner of Immigration, expresses disapproval of the practice of reputable shipowners chartering vessels for such purposes as these two ships were put to. In speaking of the case yesterday, Dr. Senner said that of the 1,203 passengers of the Château Yquem, only 40 had any baggage, except hand parcels, and only 4 were provided with railroad tickets.

The examination of the passengers will be resumed to-day.

### FERRYBOAT AND LIGHTER CRASH.

**Came Together Off Robbin's Reef in the Thick Fog.**

Ferryboat pilots, tugboatmen, and others who take note of such things described a fog which settled over this city and the waters about it yesterday morning as "the worst ever experienced." The description is a familiar one, but the fog wove its gauze pretty thick, for all that.

One collision resulted. It was between the State Island ferryboat Middletown and the steam lighter Leader. It took place at 10 A. M. The Middletown was making a special trip to St. George, and off Robbin's Reef met the Leader, which was bound from Newark to an East River pier. The Middletown struck the Leader on the port side, smashed in her sides, and carried away half of the pilothouse before losing her impetus. Some of the broken timbers tumbled into the engine room, disabling the machinery, and the lighter drifted helpless for several minutes.

The lighter was towed to St. George, where the vessel was beached. The cabin of the Middletown on the port side forward was partially wrecked. The forward railing was demolished, and a lifeboat was knocked overboard and lost. The courts will probably be asked to fix the blame for the accident.

The lighter is owned by the Balbach Smelting and Refining Company of Newark. The Middletown was laden with trucks and brewery wagons. One of the ferry hands was knocked overboard, but was picked up by a tug's crew.

### HOSPITAL FOR FOREIGN PATIENTS.

**Mr. Krieg Thinks It Unnecessary—Work of the German Hospital.**

J. K. Krieg, in a communication to the editor of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, dated Tuesday, and referring to a proposed hospital for foreign patients, says:

In to-day's issue of your valued paper I notice that an effort is to be made to establish a hospital to treat foreign patients, and, in connection therewith, it is stated that only German-speaking patients are admitted to the German Hospital in Seventy-seventh Street. This is a serious mistake, as the German Hospital is non-sectarian in the fullest sense of the word. There are all nationalities, religions, or color admitted to this institution. It seems to me unnecessary to establish a hospital for foreign patients when so many institutions are now in existence where these people can be well cared for and treated.

Mr. Krieg also sent a report of the hospital for 1895, giving the number of patients treated during the year as 2,513, among whom were persons of twenty-two nationalities. The greatest number of patients were Germans, natives of the United States come next, Austria-Hungary, Russia, and Switzerland following in order.


# THE GOVERNOR TROUBLED

**IT IS NO EASY MATTER TO SELECT AN EXCISE COMMISSIONER.**

**The Platt Men Insist that the New Official Shall Be a Man Who Has Never Antagonized the Republican Machine—For This Reason Mr. Morton Hesitates to Appoint Ainsworth, Who Is Most to His Liking—Repeal Suggested.**

ALBANY, March 26.—The Governor has been devoting considerable time to-day to consideration of the proper man to appoint as the head of the Liquor Bureau.

There are a half dozen names which have been prominently mentioned, but it is said to-night that the Governor has not been able to make up his mind that any one is that of just the man for the place. He is disposed to make such an appointment as will commend itself to those who are not thoroughly and wholly machine politicians, but the machine politicians are insisting that whoever is appointed must be one of their own people.

The term of office is five years, and the office has such an amount of patronage that the machinery of politics for some years to come will inevitably be largely influenced by this appointment.

Gov. Morton to-day was considering the name of one man very favorably, and there was a rumor that he had about decided to appoint him, when the strong Platt men went to the Governor and insisted that the candidate was so far at odds with the organization that it would never do to give him the place.

The man under consideration was Danforth E. Ainsworth, formerly the Republican leader on the floor of the Assembly, and now holding a place in the Department of Public Education. Mr. Ainsworth hails from Oswego County. He exhibited at times in the Assembly a disposition to act independently of Mr. Platt's orders. He did this on several occasions. He is not on the best terms, politically, with Speaker Fish. He is a prominent member of John E. Milholland's State Club, and on several occasions he has placed himself on record as being in favor of a change in the political methods by which the Republican Party is managed.

It was said this afternoon that Gov. Morton was more favorably inclined toward Mr. Ainsworth than toward either John F. Parkhurst of Steuben County, Cornelius Van Cott of New-York, William A. Sutherland of Rochester, or ex-District Attorney Clement of Ontario. The last named is the special favorite of Mr. Raines, the author of the bill which creates the office of Excise Commissioner, and, while it is said that Mr. Raines has been informed that his man cannot have the place, he is making an attempt to get it on general principles.

When a half dozen of the machine Senators heard that Mr. Ainsworth's name was favorably considered, they let it be known to the Governor that, in their opinion, he was too far outside of the organization lines to be an available man. Mr. Ainsworth has some very warm supporters in the Senate, and they may be able to persuade the Governor not to listen to these rabid Platt men.

The latest news obtainable to-night is that the Governor still has the question under advisement. The appointment must be made with the consent of the Senate, and there are but ten days from the time the Governor signed the bill in which to make it. Consequently, the appointment is likely to come in early next week.

The Governor has received further advice to-day on the proposition putting the confidential special agents into the competitive list of appointments under the civil service rules. He is said to be inclined to do this.

Assemblyman Kempner to-day introduced a bill to repeal the Raines liquor tax law. Speaking of his bill, he said: "My repeal bill is designed to indicate the unalterable determination of the opponents of the Raines iniquity to fight that enactment until every vestige of it is swept off the statute books. We shall keep up an incessant and aggressive campaign until our purpose is accomplished. It may be thought that the proposed repeal has no prospect this session. That is a mistake. About fifteen Republican Assemblymen who have been bamboozled into voting for the Raines bill on the promise of supplemental legislation will stand by the united Democratic representation in favor of repeal if that promise is broken, as it is intended to be broken. There may be a surprise in store for the State in the near future."


### MANY WILL BE RUINED.

**John B. Pannes and Richard Katzenmayer Vigorously Oppose the Bill.**

In speaking of the Raines bill yesterday, John B. Pannes, President of the German-American Citizens' Union, said:

"The Legislature in passing the Raines bill, and the Governor in signing it, evidently want to make a graveyard of New-York. This is such an unpopular law that I cannot believe it will stand long. I cannot understand how such a law can be enforced, because it has not the sympathy of the people. The Legislature ignored the expressed wish of a large section of New-York's population and would not listen to argument or reason. I suppose the fiat had gone forth that the bill must pass, and it was rushed through without amendment, because if proposed amendments had been considered the weakness and iniquity of the measure would have been exposed and it would not have passed. Of course, we shall obey the law, but it will work great hardship to the owners of the small saloons in the German quarters, where beer and light wines are sold. Many of these people will be ruined, and great distress must result. I hope supplementary legislation will be enacted to relieve this class of sufferers from the hardships entailed by the new bill."

Richard Katzenmayer, President of the Arion Society, said the Republican Party would learn very soon what an injury to the party the passage of the Raines bill would inflict.

"The people who are oppressed by the bill," said Mr. Katzenmayer, "will naturally seek to punish their oppressors. In this country this can be done only at the ballot box, and the Republicans of this State who have forced this bill upon us against our protest will find that the State is lost to them by their action. There are very many Republicans among the Germans who will vote with the Democrats at the next election with a view to rebuking the Republican leaders for allowing the passage of the Raines bill, which they regard as an iniquitous measure and an infringement of their personal liberty. The bill is wrong in principle and is oppressive in its manifold features. It will ruin many worthy people struggling for a living under adverse circumstances. With the utmost frugality and economy, the keepers of the small German saloons, where only beer and light wines are sold, have been able only to make a bare living, and hundreds of them are in debt to the brewers, who hold mortgages on their places. These people, who are good, law-abiding citizens, will be driven out of business and utterly ruined. It is impossible to estimate the distress which will follow the enforcement of this oppressive law."

### TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

BATH, Me., March 26.—Lightship No. 66, for Nantucket Shoals, was launched at the Bath Iron Works to-day. She is 112 feet long, built of wood to the water line, with steel frames and steel plates above water. She carries two powerful electric lights. She has a 1,000-pound bell and a steam fog whistle. The vessel was christened by Mrs. S. A. Savage, wife of the United States Inspector.

PATERSON, N. J., March 26.—Edward Leslie, a member of the Leslie Snow Plow Company, committed suicide this morning by taking laudanum. He had been worrying for a number of weeks over law suits. He was forty-seven years old. His family lives in Canada.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Robert S. Gittings, manager of a large crockery establishment, and well known here, committed suicide last evening by severing his jugular vein with a pocketknife His mind was thought to have been unbalanced by the illness of his wife.

CONCORD, N. H., March 26.—At a meeting of the Governor and Council to-day, Gov. Busiel nominated Associate Justice Alonzo P. Carpenter of Concord to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, vice the late Chief Justice Charles Doe.

ANSONIA, Conn., March 26.—Fire early this morning in Germania Hall resulted in the death of a man whose name has not been learned. He was killed by jumping from the building. The financial loss is $3,300.

CHAMBERSBURG, Penn., March 26.—An incendiary fire at 2 o'clock this morning destroyed the upper floor and roof of the White Block, situated on Memorial Square, causing a loss of $60,000.

HONESDALE, Penn., March 26.—Navigation on the Delaware and Hudson Canal between Honesdale and the Hudson River for the season of 1896 will open Monday, April 6.


# EASTER.

Exclusive Novelties in

## STERLING SILVER.

Silver-Mounted Prayer Books, Book Marks, Etc.

## THE WALLACE CO.,

FIFTH AVENUE,
Between 26th and 27th Streets.
Manufactory at Wallingford, Conn.


### ASPHALT FOR FIRST AVENUE.

**Plan Approved by Estimate Board—Land for the City College.**

The Board of Estimate decided yesterday not to asphalt Hudson Street from Chambers Street to Thirteenth Street, and also Eighth Avenue, as the Metropolitan Traction Company has decided to change the motive power on the railroad there, and such a change would necessitate ripping up the pavement. The matter was laid over indefinitely, though Gen. Collis urged that the asphalting should be done at once.

Gen. Collis submitted plans to asphalt First Avenue from Twentieth Street to One Hundred and Ninth Street, which were approved, and for asphalting East Forty-ninth Street and East Fifteenth Street.

The Park Department asked for $100,000 under the act to repair parks north of the Harlem, $200,000 of the $700,000 annually appropriated to fix up Riverside Park, and $7,000 for the laying out of grass plots and resodding Corlears Hook Park. The seventy-thousand-dollar item was allowed and the other appropriations were referred to the Controller.

Commissioner Wright of the Correction Department asked for a transfer of $1,200 from the Steamboat Fund to furnish his new department headquarters at 148 East Twentieth Street. The request was laid over. Mr. Fitch said he thought the Twentieth Street house too large for such a small department, and he urged that the tendency of small departments to move into expensive quarters should be checked.

Superintendent Constable's request to establish a branch of the Building Department in East One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street was withdrawn, as the law would not permit such a thing.

Two parcels of land were purchased at One Hundred and Fortieth Street and Convent Avenue for $60,000 for the new College of the City of New-York.

### FLAG FROM LAFAYETTE POST.

**Presented to the Boys' Department of the Y. M. C. A.**

The boys connected with the Boy's Department of the Young Men's Christian Association in this city had a good time last evening in Association Hall, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, where they celebrated the ninth anniversary of their department.

An excellent entertainment of music, recitation, and song had been prepared for them, and they enjoyed it to the utmost but the event that called forth the greatest enthusiasm was the presentation to them, by Col. Henry H. Adams, commander of Lafayette Post, G. A. R., on behalf of that post, of a handsome American flag.

Col. Adams made a brief speech, urging the boys to remember the history of the flag, and the battles for liberty in which it had been the victorious standard, and to be ready at all times to defend it if necessary with their lives. The boys signified their acceptance of the flag by giving three hearty cheers for it.

The Rev. Robert S. MacArthur, pastor of Calvary Baptist Church, gave the boys some advice. The Rev. Dr. Charles S. Harrower, pastor of St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church, read a passage of Scripture, and offered a prayer. Royal S. Goldsbury gave several humorous recitations. Miss Anna Park played cornet solos, Harry Smith, the boy soprano, of Grace Church, and John M. Fulton, sang, and the entertainment closed with a gymnastic exhibition by some of the gymnasts in the Boys' Department.

### BEQUESTS BY BRYAN LAWRENCE.

**Many Gifts to Catholic Churches and Institutions.**

The will of Bryan Lawrence, late President of the New-York Catholic Protectory, who died March 10, was filed in the Surrogate's office yesterday. It is dated June 29, 1892.

The family residence, at 52 East Seventy-second Street, is left to Mrs. Lawrence. The will provides for a number of trusts for Mrs. Lawrence, and a son, daughter, and grandchildren. Only the amounts of the trusts for the grandchildren are specified, being from $35,000 to $50,000. The following charitable bequests are made:

American College at Rome, Italy, $5,000; St. Francis's Hospital, St. Joseph's Hospital, Association for Befriending Children and Young Girls, St. Benedict's Home for Colored Children, Dominican Convent of Our Lady of the Rosary, and New-York Foundling Asylum, $1,000 each; Home for the Aged and St. Vincent's Hospital Institution of Bar Se Cour Nuns, St. Vincent de Paul's Orphan Asylum, Church of the Nativity, St. Jerome's Church, St. Stephen's Church, $2,500 each; Church of the Annunciation, $2,000; St. Patrick's Cathédral, for the benefit of the school connected with it, $2,500; St. Agnes's Church, for same purpose, $1,000; New-York Catholic Protectory, $10,000, for the erection of an altar and organ; Convent of the Ursuline Nuns at Bedford Park, N. Y., $10,000; Roman Catholic University, Washington, $5,000; St. Agnes's Church, Church of the Blessed Sacrament, All Saints' Church, Church of St. Charles Borromeo, and Church of St. Catherine of Genoa, $5,000 each; to the St. Vincent de Paul Society for the relief of the poor of various churches, $17,500.

The estate is valued at $5,000 in personal and $600,000 in real property.

### ILLUSTRATED BOOKS AT AUCTION.

**Works on Art—Some Publications by the Grolier Club.**

At the auction by Bangs & Co. yesterday the following were among the books sold:

Galene's "Historiques de Versailles," sixteen volumes, in sheets, $34.40; fifty-nine full-page miniatures, in gold and colors, by Jehan Fouquet, Paris, Curmer, 1868, $24.50; Capt. John Franklin's "Narratives of His Arctic Journeys," maps and plates, two volumes, London, 1823-8, $6.50.

The Rev. J. Granger's "Biographical History of England," and the Rev. J. Noble's "Continuation from the Revolution to the End of George I.'s Reign," seven volumes, uncut, London, 1804-06, extra illustrated, 351 portraits, $23.63; Leigh Hunt's "The Old Court Suburb," first edition, London, 1855, $8; Washington Irving's "Life of George Washington," Centennial edition, illustrated, Copy No. 195 of 300 printed, 1889, $13.13; "Le Livre d'Or du Salon de Peinture et de Sculpture," etchings of Hedouin, Paris, 1879-90, $18; Edmund Lodge's "Portraits of Illustrious Personages," London, 1823, $19.80.

Grolier Club Publications—Charles Reade's "Peg Woffington," uncut, white cloth, 1887, $30; "Catalogue of Engraved Portraits," 1891, $13; a portrait plaque of Nathaniel Hawthorne, $27.50; etching by Leopold Flameng, $30; De Vinne's "Historic Printing Types," 1886, $30, and "Early Printed Books Owned by the Grolier Club," 1895, $6.50.

### LOSSES BY FIRE.

KINGSTON, N. Y., March 26.—Fire this morning destroyed the livery stable of James J. Cooney near the West Shore Railroad station, the livery stable and saloon of George Lundy, the livery of Max Rice, and the Betts Block. The Kingston Carriage Company loses $5,000. The two-story frame wing of Roos's hotel was destroyed and the hotel badly damaged. Four horses in one of the livery stables were burned. The loss is $20,000.

MACHIAS, Me., March 26.—Fire this morning destroyed the new Vose block, in Centre Street. The loss on the building is $130,000. Tenants lose $40,000.

### LATEST ARRIVAL.

SS Aller, (Ger.,) Christoffers, from Bremen March 17, via Southampton March 18, with mdse and passengers, to Oelrichs & Co. Passed in at Sandy Hook at 11:10 P. M.

### SHE LED A DOUBLE LIFE

**ANNIE McGRATH, ENGAGED TO ONE MAN, TOOK ANOTHER'S MONEY.**

**Howard Fitzsimmons, a Westchester, Penn., Jeweler, Gave Her the Ring Found in Samuel P. Langdon's Pocket—Her Life in Atlantic City—Her Fiance Tells Why He Ceased to Call on Her at the Philadelphia House.**

PHILADELPHIA, March 26.—The police have found that Annie McGrath, while living on the bounty of Samuel P. Langdon, the coal operator, who is suspected of having killed her, was engaged to be married to Howard Fitzsimmons, a jeweler of Westchester, Penn.

"The girl had known Langdon for some time," said Coroner Ashbridge this afternoon, "and last Summer she made some sort of an excuse to her parents and went to Atlantic City. There she met Langdon and went to a cottage in one of the fashionable and exclusive portions of the island. She and Langdon were known as uncle and niece.

"They made quite a few friends in the select circle in which they moved, but after a while it began to be hinted about the place that the couple were not what they represented themselves to be. There was a certain sort of coldness evinced toward them, and finally they left the house, ostensibly on their way to Philadelphia. It was while the girl was on the Board Walk at Atlantic City that her propensity for flirting resulted in her capture of Fitzsimmons, the Westchester jeweler. Within a week after she met him, Fitzsimmons had proposed marriage, was accepted, and gave her a diamond ring as evidence of the betrothal.

"For some reason there was an estrangement between the two, and the engagement was broken off. Shortly afterward, however, a reconciliation occurred, and, at the girl's suggestion, Fitzsimmons took the engagement ring and had the diamond placed in another setting. At that time the date for their marriage was fixed for June 23 of this year."

Coroner Ashbridge does not know what caused the trouble between the girl and Fitzsimmons, but it is said that the latter became aware that Langdon was not her uncle. He upbraided her for her duplicity and left her in anger. Afterward the girl wrote to him and effected a reconciliation. The ring was changed to suit her taste, and thereafter Fitzsimmons and Langdon were both deceived.

Langdon, it is believed, finally learned how the girl was acting, and to this knowledge is ascribed the cause of quarrels in the Drexel Building, where Langdon has his office. The ring which Fitzsimmons gave the girl was found in Langdon's pocket when he was arrested. Whether the girl gave it to him before she died has not been learned.

It has been asserted that when the physicians made the autopsy they found two blood clots near the heart. When Coroner Ashbridge was asked about this, he said:

"There is nothing whatever to indicate that the girl died from heart disease. That organ was perfectly normal. I cannot say anything as to the cause of death, however, for I know nothing. We will not know the cause of the girl's death until Dr. Leffman makes known all that he has learned by his chemical analysis of the different portions of the body submitted to him."

Langdon's blistered tongue and mouth, which, it is believed, are the results of poisoning, were submitted to a further examination to-day. Dr. Thomas G. Morton, who has attended Langdon on several occasions, called upon Captain of Detectives Miller, accompanied by Assistant District Attorney Barlow. They requested the privilege of seeing the prisoner in order that Dr. Morton could make the examination. The light in the cell was imperfect, and Capt. Miller had Langdon taken to the room of Police Surgeon Andrews. Then Dr. Morton made the examination, and the prisoner, after a chat with the physician, was taken back to his cell. The result was not made known.

Attorney Arthur Moore, who represents Langdon, and Coroner Ashbridge had a long conference this afternoon in reference to the case. No steps have yet been taken by Langdon's counsel toward securing his release on bail. Langdon is now held on suspicion, but should the Coroner delay the inquest an unreasonable length of time, application will be made for a writ of habeas corpus.

A reporter visited Langdon's office in the Drexel Building to-day, and was informed by J. C. Long, brother-in-law of the prisoner, that Langdon complained of not being well when he arrived at the office Tuesday morning.

"It was about 8:45 o'clock when I arrived here," said Mr. Long. "As was my custom, I entered Mr. Langdon's office to say 'Good morning' to him. I found him seated at his desk, looking over his mail. I said, 'Good morning, Mr. Langdon,' and he looked up and said, 'Look at my mouth.'

"I looked, and noticed that his mouth appeared sore and blistered. I said to him: 'You must have caught cold,' and he made no response. I left his office, and about ten minutes later Detective Geyer came in and arrested him."

WEST CHESTER, Penn., March 26.—Howard Fitzsimmons, who was engaged to

# THE "JINGOES" SURRENDER

### HOUSE CONFERREES ACCEPT SENATE CUBAN RESOLUTIONS.

**Messrs. Sherman, Morgan, and Lodge Acknowledge Their Fear of Adverse Action on the Part of the Senate—Humiliating Confession to Save the "Jingo" Remnants—The President Will Pay No Attention to the Resolutions.**

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Messrs. Sherman, Morgan, and Lodge, the Senate conferrees on the Cuban resolutions, have acknowledged their fear of adverse action on the part of the Senate by inducing the House conferrees to accept the original Senate resolutions, which favor according belligerent rights to the insurgents, and the proffer of the good offices of the President to the Spanish Government for the recognition of Cuban independence. This action by the conferrees was foreshadowed in THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Although Mr. Lodge departed for Boston last night, he had agreed with his associates on the committee that no other course could be followed with any prospect of success. The House conferrees were told plainly that unless the Senate resolutions were accepted by the House, thus putting it out of the power of the Senate to revise its action, the entire "jingo" movement would come to nothing.

It was a most humiliating confession for Mr. Sherman and Mr. Morgan to make, for they had stood up for weeks in the Senate and declared to the "anti-jingoes" that the country was tired of the delay and desired the majority in that body to assert itself. The withdrawal of the conference report favoring the House resolutions alone prevented an adverse vote, and the "jingo" leaders were given to understand in the plainest possible way that if the Senate were to have another opportunity it would kill the resolutions.

There does not appear to be any doubt that the House will accept the situation and indorse the resolutions which only a short time ago it repudiated as too weak. If it refuses, then both houses will be placed in a more ridiculous position before the country and the world than they now occupy.

The only feeling of satisfaction in connection with the matter is due to the attitude of the President. He will pay no attention to the resolutions if they are adopted. The Senate "jingoes" may be expected to make a fresh effort to embarrass the Government, but there is no prospect that they will be successful. The majority of Senators appear to have reached the conclusion that the question should be left to the Executive.

## THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION.

### Passed by the House Just as It Was Reported by the Committee.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The House spent most of to-day's session in discussing, in Committee of the Whole, the motion offered by Mr. Hanley, (Rep., Ind.,) member of the Committee on Naval Affairs, to amend the Naval Appropriation bill for the year ending June 30, 1897, by providing for the construction of six battleships, instead of four, as recommended by the committee. The motion was supported by Messrs. Hanley, Johnson, (Rep., Cal.,) and Cummings, (Dem., N. Y.,) and opposed by Messrs. Hulick, (Rep., Ohio,) Robinson, (Rep., Penn.,) and Boutelle, (Rep., Me.) The motion was lost—82 to 134. Without further amendment, the bill was reported to the House and passed, exactly as recommended by the committee, the first appropriation bill of the session to pass unscathed through the House.

Among the morning miscellaneous business transacted was the passage of two or three private bills, the presentation of a concurrent resolution by Mr. Heatwole, (Rep., Minn.,) authorizing the appointment by the President of a banking and currency commission, to consist of nine citizens, to act with the Controller of the Currency, and to report their recommendations and conclusions to Congress, which was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and the presentation of the report of the Congressional commission on the opening of the Chickamauga National Park, by Mr. Grosvenor, (Rep., Ohio.)

Mr. Cannon (Rep., Ill.,) reported the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill for the year ending June 30, 1897, and gave notice that he would ask the House to consider it to-morrow. At 5:10 the House adjourned.

## THE SUNDRY CIVIL BILL.

### Appropriations for Matters of Interest to New-York.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was completed by the Appropriations Committee to-day, and Mr. Cannon authorized to report it to the House. The bill, as agreed to, carries an appropriation of $29,408,874, being $11,064,779 less than the estimates on which it is based, and $17,241,285 less than the appropriation for the current fiscal year. Among the several appropriations for public buildings are the following: Continuing work on Post Office at Buffalo, N. Y., $80,000; continuing work on appraisers' warehouse at New-York City, $500,000.

Among the appropriations under the Engineer Department are these: For continuing improvement of Hudson River, $480,000; for improving channel connecting the waters of the great lakes between Chicago, Duluth, and Buffalo, $500,000; for harbor of refuge at Point Judith, R. I., $240,000; for prevention of obstructive and injurious deposits within the harbor and adjacent waters of New-York City, $59,000.

### Congressional Doings.

—A bill was reported favorably to the Senate yesterday from the Committee on Education and Labor, to establish a commission on labor, agriculture, and capital, for the purpose of investigating questions relating to those subjects, and recommending such legislation to Congress as may be necessary. The board would consist of three members, three representing labor would be selected by the President on the recommendation of labor organizations; those representing agriculture, three from the Farmers' Alliance and two from the National Grange; those representing capital, from various manufacturing industries.

—A joint resolution was passed by the Senate yesterday, providing for the appointment of a commission, under the direction of the Secretary of War, for the preliminary survey, with plans, specifications, and approximate estimates of the cost thereof, for the construction of a ship canal of approved width and depth from the lower shore of Lake Michigan to the Wabash River, and for the further investigation of the practicability of the construction of such waterway.

—Secretary Lamont sent to the House yesterday the report of Major Adams, Corps of Engineers, on the improvement of Newtown Creek, New-York. The project contemplates a channel 18 feet deep and 125 feet wide, at low water, from the mouth of the creek to the head of navigation, and the cost of the work is estimated at $450,000.

—The Senate yesterday gave a good deal of its time to the consideration of a motion made by Mr. Sherman (Rep., Ohio,) to strike out of the Legislative bill all the sections in relation to the compensation of United States District Attorneys, clerks, and Marshals. The subject was not disposed of when the Senate adjourned.

—In reporting favorably the bill granting Statehood to Arizona, the Senate Committee on Territory says Arizona has more wealth and population than two-thirds of the States had at the time of their admission, having taxable property valued at $27,518,332, and about 80,000 inhabitants.

—The Senate yesterday passed the joint resolution authorizing Benjamin Harrison to accept certain medals presented to him by the Governments of Brazil and Spain during his term of service as President of the United States.

### Memorial Windows to Bishop Brooks.

From The Boston Herald.

The windows which are to be placed at Easter in one of the class rooms of Trinity Chapel, as a memorial to Bishop Phillips Brooks, are to be a simple, loving tribute from the Bible class, in which he took a great personal interest. They are in one end of the room, and will look out on the cloistered garden and the Clarendon Street entrance to the church. In this room not only the Bible classes, but all the societies meet, and the windows must give ample light for the work that is carried on there, so stained glass cannot be used except for the slight design, the main body of the window being in clear glass, with jewels at the intersections of the panes.

The central window will bear a cross and shield, with the following inscription:

In Memory of Phillips Brooks.

The whole scheme is very simple, but effective, and has all been arranged quietly by the members of the class and by Mrs. Whitman, the teacher. There will be no formal presentation of the windows, but they will be ready Easter Sunday.

## PORT HUDSON STORMING PARTY.

### Gen. Felix Agnus Argues for the Brave Men Who Volunteered.

*To the Editor of The New-York Times:*

In your issue of March 23 a Washington correspondent, in a very unjust letter on the Port Hudson medals, uses my name in a manner and for a purpose which I distinctly repudiate. He says:

Gen. Felix Agnus, now of Baltimore, then Captain in the One Hundred and Sixty-fifth New-York, a volunteer, will candidly inform any one who asks him that the storming party of which he was a member did not make any assault.

The impression this conveys is that I am willing to insinuate, if not openly to assert, that these medals are not deserved. If an explicit pledge of a General in command of a detached army ever imposed an obligation upon a government there can never be any question that these medals are due the men who volunteered for that desperate service. The fact of the matter is that there would not have been any delay after the application to Congress if it had not been for the superior criticisms of men, like your correspondent, who could not adequately appreciate the circumstances because they had never known personally what such work meant.

I feel a peculiarly strong interest in this matter, because while only a Captain in rank at that time, I was in command of the brave One Hundred and Sixty-fifth New-York, the ranking officers both being wounded, and it was through my feeble persuasions that forty-two men of that regiment offered their services for an assault which every one looked upon as certain death, and it seems to me to be a stinging illustration of the tendency to belittle the work of the old soldiers when a paper like THE TIMES, which during the war was the soldiers' great friend, gives columns of its space to ridicule the bravery of men who marched from its own city to the Nation's defense. This New-York regiment, after death and suffering in the previous assaults, furnished more men for the last storming party than any regiment in the army. It is for these men that I ask the Government to fulfill its pledges.

The service in Louisiana and Texas was in many respects the hardest of the war. We were in the enemy's country, cut off from our base of supplies, and we had to fight the climate as well as the Confederates, and being far away from the newspapers, we got very little credit for the work we did. The men engaged in this duty were among the finest troops sent to the war from New-York, New-England, Wisconsin, and other States, and when Gen. Banks inaugurated the investment of Port Hudson, his order was carried out not only with alacrity, but with the finest enthusiasm I have ever seen on the battlefield. The first assault on May 25 was a magnificent movement, but the sight of dead and wounded in the burning abattis was one of such horror that it remains with the most hardened soldier as the most terrible thing in his memory. Out of 13,000 men over 1,800 fell—293 killed and 1,545 wounded. There was another assault not mentioned by your correspondent. It was not as serious, but it was destructive. Then came the third assault on June 14, with 205 killed and 1,401 wounded, and with the horrors intensified.

Gen. Banks saw and felt the hopelessness of further efforts of this kind, for it meant the crippling of his whole army. He then decided to call for a storming party, thinking it better to sacrifice 1,000 than 10,000, and the fact that he fully appreciated the certain perils of the work is shown in the words of the following general order, one of the most remarkable of the entire war, or, for that matter, of any civilized war:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS.
Before Port Hudson, La., June 15, 1863.
General Order No. 49.

The commanding General congratulates the troops before Port Hudson upon the steady advance made upon the enemy's works, and is confident of an immediate and triumphant issue of the contest. We are at all points upon the threshold of his fortifications. One more advance and they are ours.

For the last duty that victory imposes the commanding General summons the bold men of the corps to the organization of a storming column of 1,000 men, to vindicate the fling of the Union and the memory of its defenders who have fallen. Let them come forward.

Officers who lead the column of victory in this last attack may be assured of a just recognition of their services by promotion, and every officer and soldier who shares its perils and its glories shall receive a medal fit to commemorate the first grand success of the campaign of 1863 for the freedom of the Mississippi. His name will be placed in General Orders on the Roll of Honor.

Division commanders will at once report the names of the officers and men who may volunteer for this service, in order that the organization of the column may be completed without delay.

By command of
Major General BANKS.

It was a last resort, and after the previous experiences and the seeming impregnability of the fort, a response to it was regarded as a call to death. The men who volunteered for this storming party made preparations for death, such as writing farewells home and intrusting their trinkets to others. They camped apart, and all the time kept up probably the most constant drilling and practicing the army ever knew until they could scale almost any wall or parapet. Every one of the men had been in the previous assaults, many of them being heroes of those advances. Unexpectedly the fort surrendered. All the honor they had for their suspense was the advance in the formal entry of the army.

Your correspondent is very confident in saying that the surrender of the fort was due entirely to the fall of Vicksburg. I think I can shed some light on that matter. After we took possession of Port Hudson I was placed in charge of the Confederate officers because I could speak French, many of them using that language because of their Louisiana birth. I have now the vote of thanks they presented to me when we parted company. During our intercourse Gen. Gardner, the commanding officer of the fort, told me not once only, but several times during the several days he was under my charge, that he was fully aware of the preparations being made by Gen. Banks and he knew of the storming party, and that after the fall of Vicksburg he realized that a column of 1,000 experienced and determined men as a wedge to a full division that was to follow would undoubtedly succeed in entering the works. He unequivocally stated that the fact of this storming party being in existence was one of the strongest reasons for the surrender of the fort. While he was still able to resist, yet for the sake of humanity and desiring to prevent the further shedding of blood and sacrifice of life he decided to hold out no longer.

Your correspondent adds injury to insult by seeking to make it appear that the living members of the storming part want honor for "heroism that was not fully developed," that they want medals that will say the assault was made. They have never asked any such thing. They simply want the Government to keep its word, and they will leave the inscription on the medals to the Secretary of War. One old cannon will more than supply the metal for all medals needed. The cost is insignificant. I think it disgraceful that the simple act of justice has been so long delayed. Gen. Banks always said that recognition was due, and I know that every man with whom I served takes the same view of the case.

The abuse of Senator Lodge because he has taken enough interest in this bill to get it through the Senate is grossly unjust. He would have been false to his State if he had acted otherwise, for brave New-England men were members of the party. When I think of the gallant Birge, who gave his life to the flag, or Capt. Huxford, who was as fine a soldier as the army ever had, and who was badly wounded, and see your paper trying to slight their work by such mention as your correspondent makes, I cannot help feeling a deep resentment, for they were two of the nine hundred who offered their lives in the full expectation that the sacrifice would be required. These medals are due the men, and there should be no postponement of the debt. The act of volunteering was all that was asked, and the men volunteered. Now where is the promise? And where is the decency of these criticisms by persons who took no part in the war until it was over? FELIX AGNUS.

BALTIMORE, March 25, 1896.

### A Most Appropriate Frame.

From The Boston Herald.

Surrounding McKinley's portrait at the mass meeting in his behalf in New-York with a frame of tin plates was a lofty conception, but a few frying pans of the Mark Hanna pattern would have been even more appropriate.

**Hood's Pills**

Win favor everywhere, because they are so easy to take, so gentle yet reliable, in fact perfectly satisfactory as a family cathartic. Cure sick headache, biliousness, indigestion, nausea, bad taste. 25c.

## NORTH SIDE MEN REJOICE

### COMPLETION OF THE MAPS OF THE TRANS-HARLEM DISTRICT.

**Banquet of the Taxpayers' Alliance of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards—Commissioner Haffen Tells of Improvements and the Growth of Population—Speeches by Job E. Hedges, B. L. Fairchild, Judge Hall, and Others.**

The completion of the final maps of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards was celebrated last night by the members of the Taxpayers' Alliance who met with friends at a banquet in Protection Hall, at One Hundred and Fifty-second Street and Courtlandt Avenue.

The festival was one of the Banyan days of the great north side, where the alliance is in wholesome and earnest rivalry to civic ends with the North Side Board of Trade, and the respective associations are designated as the Goulden and De La Vergne associations, each being potential in making the district "beyond the Harlem" a very beehive of industry in the interest of the resident citizens.

It was the Goulden faction that had a jubilation last night, and its adherents numbered nearly 300 and represented these associations, which make up the federation of the alliance: Bedford Park Club, Fairmount Association, Fordham Club, Fox Estate Association, High Bridge Association, King's Bridge Association, Marble Hill Association, Model Building and Loan Association, Morris Heights Association, Mount Hope Association, One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street and Vicinity Association, North Tremont Association, Springhurst Association, Twenty-third Ward Association, Unionport Association, Wakefield Association, West Farms Association, Westchester Association, West Morrisania Association, and Woodlawn Association.

The story of the movement to determine municipal and fiscal limits and the cartography of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards is told in this concise summary which began with the régime of Commissioner Louis J. Heintz and ended only a few days ago:

Resolutions introduced in the Twenty-third Ward Taxpayers' Association, Fall, 1887, calling for a separate department.

Joint Committee of Taxpayers formed to secure the necessary legislation, Spring, 1889.

Senate Investigating Committee inspected the roads of the north side, September, 1889.

Argument before the Special Investigating Committee of the Senate in relation to the public improvements of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, Dec. 20, 1889.

The bill creating the Department of Street Improvements became a law as Chapter 545 of the Laws of 1890, the important section thereof referring to the final map.

Amendment to Chapter 545, extending the time for the completion of the final maps, Chapter 443 of the Laws of 1893.

The laying out of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards was divided into 28 sections and 60 profile sheets, making a total of 88 title pages. Section 1 was filed in the Register's office March 23, 1894; Section 28 was filed in the Register's office Dec. 17, 1895.

There were 8 sets of the 88 sheets made, making a total of 704 maps, each 32 inches by 53 inches. If they should be placed one alongside of another, they would be 3,148.7 feet long, or would cover 8,407 square feet, or nearly 3½ city lots.

The final maps show the profiles of each block dimensions and angles of streets, proposed grades and block numbers.

Profile sheets show the profiles of each block in accordance with the newly established grades.

The following were the appropriations for final maps and profiles:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1891 | $5,000 | 1894 | 18,000 |
| 1892 | 20,000 | 1895 | 21,110 |
| 1893 | 22,572 | | |
| | | Total | $86,682 |

Or an average of only $121.40 for each of the 704 maps.

The place chosen for the celebration was historic, as it was there that Commissioner Haffen was born, and where what is yet known as the "Joint Committee" met to make the annexed district determinate as to street boundaries. This committee was composed as follows:

Louis J. Heintz, Chairman; John Osborn, Secretary; James L. Wells, Treasurer; John H. Knoeppel, Matthew P. Breen, Richard D. Hamilton, Hugh N. Camp, John Eichler, James R. Angel, C. H. Woehling, Charles Jones, William Ebling, Arthur C. Butts, George Chappell, W. H. Carpenter, William G. McCrea, Charles H. Wehling, Adolph Hupfel, B. R. Guion, John Haffen, John McMahon, F. F. Schwannecker, Louis A. Risse, John Cotter, Ferdinand Boehmer, Jr., John N. Emra, Gustavus Robitzek, W. H. Schott, Louis Eickwort, S. La Grasse, and Henry Bracken.

Col. J. A. Goulden presided at the banquet last night, and with him at the table or honor were Job E. Hedges, Gen. C. H. T. Collis, James L. Wells, Ben L. Fairchild, Henry L. School, Rufus R. Randall, J. H. J. Ronner, C. C. Clarke, Matthew P. Breen, A. C. Butts, William Sohmer, John Jeroloman, George L. Carlisle, John N. Stewart, and the Rev. Dr. D. J. McMahon.

Among other guests and members of the alliance present were:

R. N. Arnow, Ernest Hall, Frank V. S. Olliver, John Haffen, H. De Forest Baldwin, S. Seward Baker, James A. Blanchard, A. C. Hottenroth, E. A. Maher, Edgar L. Marston, T. M. Lynch, Henry Lerch, Martin Lipps, Peter J. Stuyvesant, Olin J. Stephens, Dr. Edward Ruhl, John M. Tierney, Dr. J. C. Ferguson, M. E. Develin, the Rev. Hasbruck Dubois, J. P. Dunn, August H. Diehl, John W. Bolton, C. H. Brown, Josiah A. Briggs, John A. Amundson, August H. Allen, Douglas Matthewson, George J. Gross nan, William Gill, August Moebus, William H. Schott, Arthur G. Bedell, John B. Shea, John Osborn, John C. Heintz, Jacob Seabold, Joseph P. Hennessy, and Louis A. Risse.

George W. Siemes, John McMahon, P. Horsnechflyer, Joseph Flynn, G. Robitzek, H. C. Schroeder, Charles J. Halberstroh, Robert Volkbracht, B. C. Murray, Peter B. Koelble, P. B. Stanton, Paul Jones, Albert Eiterich, H. C. Hertsleu, Harry Bridges, Matthew Haffen, Edgar Ketchum, the Rev. Charles J. Holt, H. A. Gumbleton, August M. Field, Samuel McMillan, John J. Brady, Charles Court, Dr. T. J. Dunn, E. McCue, William T. Matthies, Thomas Mackellar, Col. J. Mooney, J. B. McDonald, Dr. John Parsons, George Drake Smith, and John Whalen.

Thomas von Gerichten, H. S. Schroeder, L. Schofield, Archibald M. Shrady, Ed. Stichler, K. Schmidtke, F. Schrader, E. O. Smith, C. Schmidt, M. Schoenwall, George Streecken, L. Stilzenbauer, M. Garrett, F. Griffenberg, Frank Gass, Thomas Farley, A. Forsythe, M. Flanagan, Ph. Frendenmacher, A. Emory, H. J. Doering, M. Dannenfelger, W. H. Carter, Allen Campbell, P. Cell, H. S. Clarke, W. M. Clarke, and Thomas F. Coleman.

Job E. Hedges, in the absence of Mayor Strong responded to the toast of "The City of New-York," and Benjamin L. Fairchild spoke on "Our Country." Judge Hall treated of "The Great North Side—Its Future," and was agreeably and warrantably optimistic.

In responding to the toast, "The Final Maps," Louis F. Haffen, Commissioner of Street Improvements for the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, said:

We have taken a stride forward and achieved a great advantage in the adoption and filing of the final maps. This event is of paramount importance to the property owners of these two wards, it being the successful consummation of years of agitation and labor. It lays at rest the uncertainties and incongruities which heretofore prevailed in our street system.

The official figures place the area of the two wards at 41 square miles. It extends from the Harlem, on the south and southwest, to Yonkers, Mount Vernon, and Glen Island on the north; from the Harlem and Hudson on the west, to the East River and Sound on the east. The area of the city below the Harlem is 12,570 acres. The area of the old Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards was 12,320 acres, and of the new territory east of the Bronx, about 14,300 acres, making a total of 26,620 acres now within the limits of the two northerly wards, being slightly more than two-thirds of the City and County of New-York in area. The population of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards on Jan. 1, 1873, was 35,000. The population of the two wards in 1890 was about 80,000, and on Jan. 1, 1896, 130,000, with an additional 20,000 for the new district, making a total of 150,000. The assessed valuation in 1890 was $44,448,914, to-day, it is $69,709,335 for the old, and $16,696,125 for the new, a total of $86,405,460, about double the assessed valuation since the inauguration of this department. There are 380 miles of streets shown upon the final maps; of these 130 miles are legally opened, leaving 250 miles of streets to which title is to be acquired in that portion of the district west of the Bronx.

This section has now 320 miles of streets in use, 32 miles of which are paved, 80 miles macadamized, and 208 miles are dirt streets; eleven miles of streets were paved previous to 1891; three miles of which have been re-paved within the last two years; and 21 miles of new pavement have been laid within the last five years; 64 miles of streets have been regulated to the filed lines and grades; 40 miles of which have been done since the creation of this department. Seventy-five miles of sewers are now in use, only thirty-three miles of which were built previous to 1891.

I predict that in a very few years our territory will not only be the garden spot of the metropolis, but will be a vigorous rival, so to speak, in commercial supremacy, with that part of the city within the confines of Manhattan Island.

Other toasts were "The Joint Committee," by Matthew P. Breen, and "The Event We Celebrate," by James L. Wells.

## MOHAMMED WEBB'S ACCOUNT.

### He Makes a Statement of Moneys Received from India.

*To the Editor of The New-York Times:*

I noticed in the issue of THE TIMES for Friday, the 20th inst., a communication from Hajee Abdullah Arab Sahib of Bombay, India, in which he corrects the statement made to your reporter by the Nawab Sahib of Basoda, India, that I was given between £40,000 and £50,000 with which to pay the expenses of an Islamic propaganda in the United States. This statement was made by the Nawab Sahib through a Scotch interpreter, and it is possible that the former used the word rupees instead of pounds, and that the interpreter being accustomed to the use of pounds, shillings, and pence in his own country, thoughtlessly used the currency term with which he was most familiar. But as the English pound is valued at $4.87 and the Indian rupee at only about 26 cents, his thoughtlessness made quite a material difference in the sum total, and placed me in rather an embarrassing position, not only before the American people, but before the Oriental Moslems, who were interested in my efforts.

Thus I was made to appear as having received between $194,800 and $243,500, instead of less than $12,000, the amount I actually received from India. If he had said that I had received between 40,000 and 50,000 rupees, he would have come nearer the mark, as will be seen from Hajee Abdullah's communication. This would have put the amount in United States currency at $11,400, or $13,000. Hajee Abdullah Sahib declares that I received, all told, but 38,738 rupees, or $10,071.88, and, as nearly all the money sent to me from India passed through his hands, he is certainly qualified to speak by the card. There were, however, sums sent to me, of which he probably had no knowledge, and which increased the sum total as I shall show.

I beg to state here that, inasmuch as I was promised $40,200, exclusive of my traveling expenses and the expense of furnishing a house in New-York, I received about one-quarter of the money actually pledged.

As all the money given by Indian Moslems, (except a London draft for £429 5s. 11d., which was handed to me in Bombay, by Hajee Abdullah Arab Sahib,) was sent to me either by telegraph or drafts on New-York, the amounts always being stated in United States currency, I cannot give them in rupees, as I have no means of knowing now what the rupee was worth when the drafts were paid for in India. I hope, however, in justice to myself and for the information of those who have acquired an erroneous impression from the declarations concerning me accredit to the Nawab Sahib of Basoda, that you will permit me to give you in detail all the items of receipts of Indian contributions. The following statement does not show the amounts received for subscriptions to our journal, The Moslem World, but only the amounts contributed by Indian Moslems, through Hajee Abdullah Arab Sahib and three other Moslems, or from his own private purse. He says that he personally contributed 15,247 rupees, equal to about $3,964.22. As he is a very devout and truthful man, I believe his words are true. Based on my books he is credited with all he sent me:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Dec. 30, 1892, draft for £429 5s. 11d., or. | | $2,000.67 |
| Feb. 27, 1893, by telegraph from Hajee Abdullah Arab Sahib | | 2,000.00 |
| April 6, 1893, by draft from Hajee Abdullah Arab Sahib | | 400.00 |
| May 24, 1893, by draft from Hajee Abdullah Arab Sahib | | 300.00 |
| July 5, 1893, by telegraph from Hajee Abdullah Arab Sahib | | 1,000.00 |
| Aug. 2, 1893, by telegraph from Hajee Abdullah Arab Sahib | | 479.34 |
| Aug. 16, 1893, by telegraph from Hajee Abdullah Arab Sahib | | 973.00 |
| Aug. 31, 1893, by telegraph from Hajee Abdullah Arab Sahib | | 1,000.00 |
| Nov. 2, 1893, by telegraph from Hajee Abdullah Arab Sahib | | 2,000.00 |
| March 10, 1894, by telegraph from Kazi Shahabuddin Khan Bahadur, C. I. E., of Poona, India | | 298.50 |
| May 19, 1894, by telegraph from Moulvi Cheragh Ali Sahib of Hyderabad, (Deccan,) India | | 101.00 |
| July 18, 1894, by draft from Ahmed Moola Dawood Sahib of Rangoon, Burmah | | 300.00 |
| Aug. 16, 1894, by telegraph from Moulvi Cheragh Ali Sahib of Hyderabad, (Deccan,) India | | 195.00 |
| April 8, 1895, by telegraph from Moulvi Cheragh Ali Sahib of Hyderabad, (Deccan,) India | | 200.00 |
| Total | | $11,427.51 |

Rating the rupee at 26 cents this would amount to about 43,816 rupees, or about 5,000 rupees more than Hajee Abdullah Arab Sahib estimates.

The Nawab Sahib of Basoda is reported in THE TIMES of Dec. 1 last as having said that the money given me was contributed by his Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad, (Deccan,) and others. I am not aware that his Highness the Nizam contributed anything to the American Islamic Mission; on the contrary, I was informed at the time sent by Moulvi Cheragh Ali Sahib were from his Excellency the Nawab Ikbaludowla, Vikar-ul-Umra Bahadur, who is at present the Prime Minister of his Highness the Nizam's Government. But as these contributions amounted to only $886, all told, they did not justify the prominence given to the name of his Highness the Nizam, even if he was a contributor. I refer to this fact, not in criticism of the Nizam, who is probably the most generous and open-handed of Indian rulers in contributing to religious projects, but to show how far the Nawab Sahib of Basoda strayed from the straight line of accuracy—presuming, of course, that his Scotch interpreter translated his employer's words accurately.

So much has been said by press and public in this country which was the outgrowth of the reckless falsifying of my personal enemies, as well as of those who, actuated by religious intolerance, were determined to weaken or destroy my efforts, that I have been prompted to make the foregoing statement more explicit than that of my good brother, Hajee Abdullah Arab Sahib.

M'D ALEXANDER RUSSELL WEBB.
ULSTER PARK, N. Y., March 23, 1896.

### A Louisiana Fisherman's Big Catch.

From The New-Orleans Picayune.

Sportsmen, fishermen, and hunters are very much interested in the largest green trout which has ever been caught in Southern waters. This trout weighs 6½ pounds, is 22 inches long, 9 inches wide, and is certainly one of the prettiest fishes of the kind ever seen here. This large green trout was caught with hook and line last week at Lake Catherine by Fred Schabel, a gentleman living there, and was shipped into the city to his brother-in-law, George Baptist, who had Carl Schmidt, the taxidermist and naturalist, preserve it for him. The fish has been visited by nearly every fisherman in the city who delights in that kind of thing, and Mr. Baptist has arranged a pretty case for it.

Charles Ballejo has heretofore enjoyed the honor of having captured the largest green trout ever caught in the State. I. L. Lyons is along up among the first with large trouts, while quite a number of other fishermen have caught them ranging from three to four pounds. All these gentlemen have examined the big catch at Mr. Baptist's.

It is supposed that this giant trout was a kind of patriarch in the family. Some of the old fishermen admiring it said that there was very little doubt that the fish was seventy-five years old, as they have never before seen one so large in Southern waters. Mr. Ballejo told of one which was caught some years ago in Florida waters a little larger than this, but such specimens of the green trout are very rare.

### Praise for a Retiring Clergyman.

The Official Board of Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church, Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, on the occasion of the resignation of the Rev. Frank H. Carpenter as associate pastor, adopted resolutions Wednesday expressing appreciation of his services during the last four and one-half years, and testifying to his faithfulness in the performance of duty. Special mention is made of his tender ministrations to the poor and afflicted, which won for him the love of the entire congregation.

West 14th St.
1789 COWPERTHWAIT'S 1807
TRADE MARK
"RELIABLE" CARPETS
ARMENIAN RUGS.
A Moussoul Oddity.

Among the bales of fine old rugs that have been gathered for us from the survivors of devastated Armenia, we have found some very remarkable designs.

A Moussoul Rug is an oddity in point of color. A dull, golden centre, with small black crescents at one end, is surrounded by alternate bands of soft red and white. The combination is beautiful and exceedingly rare.

The smallest prices are marked on these rugs in order that we may still assist the Armenians.

LATEST DESIGNS AND LOWEST PRICES IN SPRING FURNITURE.
CASH OR CREDIT.

COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,
104, 106 and 108 West 14th St.,
NEAR 6TH AV.
Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av., near Fulton St.

James B. Brewster & Co.
(Reorganized.)

We beg to inform our old friends and the general public that we have purchased the entire plant, including material and unfinished carriages, of J. B. Brewster & Co., at 311 to 319 West 43d St., and are now fully prepared to promptly fill all orders.

Mr. J. B. Brewster is the Head of the new House; and, as in the past, we shall continue to devote ourselves exclusively to the production of work of the best class only.

For the present our only place of business will be 311 to 319 West 43d Street.

## DID SHE KILL PARENTS

### MARTHA WHITTAKER HERSELF SHOWS SYMPTOMS OF POISONING.

**In Her Father's Body and That of Her Mother Doctors Find What They Believe Is Arsenic—She Gave Them Medicine and Their Illness Grew Worse—Rat Poison Missing from a Box Kept in the House, the Dying Mother Said.**

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., March 26.—Jacob Snyder, an Erie Railroad engineer, fifty-eight years old, and Frances Snyder, his wife, forty-seven years old, lie dead in their home, 37 Main Street, from the effect of what is believed to be arsenical poisoning. Snyder died at 9:30 o'clock Tuesday evening, and his wife at 2 o'clock this morning, both passing away in the greatest agony. Their married daughter, Martha, wife of Benjamin Whittaker, whose erratic conduct, it is said, led to her separation from her husband some years ago, and who has since made her home with her parents, is under police suspicion.

Jacob Snyder was taken violently ill early Tuesday morning, and his wife was similarly affected shortly after her dinner the same day. The first physician called was Dr. Cuddeback, who prescribed remedies for temporary relief which the daughter, Martha, administered. After taking these remedies the patients grew worse rapidly, and, as they expressed a desire for a change of physician, Dr. Banks was summoned.

He also prescribed, leaving the medicine to be administered by Martha. These remedies the patients were unable to retain. After witnessing the result of the dose, Martha threw the remainder of the medicine out of the window. The patients still continued to grow worse, and Dr. Swartwout was hastily summoned.

He was puzzled, and called Drs. Banks and Cuddeback in consultation. They decided that the symptoms were those of poisoning. Suspicion fell on the daughter Martha, and it was decided to exclude her from the sickroom, and procure a nurse. This was done, and Martha has since been kept under surveillance, at first by relatives, and since noon yesterday, on advice of Assistant District Attorney Powelson, by the police.

It is said that during her attendance on her parents it was observed that every time she had occasion to administer medicine she went down stairs, although the bottles containing the medicines were in the room occupied by the patients.

The strongest link in the chain of presumption is that the hired nurse, Mrs. Duryea, in conversation with Mrs. Synder, asked if there was poison about the house, to which the patient replied that there was a box of rat poison in the closet. The nurse procured the box and brought it to the bedside. On opening the box, the patient exclaimed: "Why, there is more than two teaspoonfuls gone."

The motive attributed to Martha was the desire to secure the insurance money on her parents' lives. Jacob Snyder held a policy for $1,000 in the Knights of Pythias and $1,000 in another organization, while Mrs. Snyder's life was also insured for $1,000. It is said that the girl was making preparations to marry a young man in Seattle, Washington.

Autopsies were performed on the bodies of both victims immediately after death. The autopsies revealed the presence of large quantities of some poison, believed by the doctors to be arsenic. The stomach, liver, and kidneys of both were removed, and will be taken for analysis to Dr. Witthaus of New-York City to-morrow by Coroner Harding. The inquest will be postponed until the result of the analysis has been learned.

The excitement attending the case was greatly intensified this afternoon by the report that the young woman was ill, and had herself exhibited symptoms of poisoning. Dr. Swartwout and Dr. Cuddeback were summonded, and the latter admitted that the symptoms indicated poisoning. She went into violent convulsions that lasted twenty minutes. She was removed this evening to the village hospital, in order that she might be better guarded.

## SENATOR STANFORD'S ESTATE.

### Good Showing Made by the Executrix in Her Second Account.

From The San Francisco Chronicle, March 20.

The second account of Mrs. Stanford as executrix of the estate of her deceased husband, Senator Leland Stanford, was filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday. The account embraces all transactions from Sept. 22, 1894, up to and including March 17 of this year. The receipts during that period were $528,542.93, and the disbursements $449,708.63, leaving a present cash balance of $78,834.30.

The disbursements are chiefly represented by payments made on various promissory notes of Stanford held by local banks. One item shows a second payment of $5,000 to Wilson & Wilson on account of their services as attorneys for the estate, and a final payment of $15,000 to Garber, Boalt & Bishop as a fee for services rendered in defending the Government's suit against the estate for $15,000,000.

The only unpaid claim not in litigation is for $3,528.30 due the California Safe Deposit Company. This amount represents a balance due on a promissory note for $10,000, which Senator Stanford indorsed for ex-Congressman Thomas L. Thompson of Santa Rosa. Mr. Thompson has been taking up the note by gradual payments, and Mrs. Stanford feels assured that he will pay the balance. The executrix reports the withdrawal of a claim for $350,000 made against the estate by Horace W. Carpentier, and also of a fifty-thousand-dollar claim presented by Marie Hall Williamson.

### Quaker City Mystery Explained.

From The Philadelphia Times.

Lots of men may be seen ambling along Chestnut Street this chilly March weather in Springlike suits and without overcoats, and some of them are no longer young. How they do it is a puzzle, but some who are in the secret intimate that it is not so much a question of warm-blooded vitality as of extra underclothing. There are well authenticated stories of a fashionable young bachelor of forty who regularly at this season wears four suits of underclothing, one of them of chamois, and a chest protector besides.

### Boston Wool Market.

BOSTON, Mass., March 26.—There has been a better inquiry for wool and the sales have been larger, amounting to 1,946,000 lb of all kinds. For domestic wool the market has been about steady. Ohio fleeces are quoted at 17@17½c for X, 18½@19c for XX, 19c for XXand above, 21c for No. 1, 20c for fine delaine, and 16c for Michigan X. Unwashed fine Ohio and Michigan sells fairly well at 11@14c, and medium at 15@16c. Unwashed combing wool has been quiet at 17c for one-quarter blood. Territory wool has been a little more active, with sales in the range of 9@14c, as to quality, or on a scoured basis of 30@33c. There is considerable selling for export at inside prices. In Texas and California wool there have been moderate sales at 10@11c per lb. Moderate sales of A and C super are reported at 17@18c. Australian wool has been in good demand and firm at 17@22c per lb. Cape sold at 14½@16½c. Foreign carpet wool has been steady.

## DEVERY JURY LOCKED UP

### UNABLE TO AGREE AFTER BEING OUT OVER TWO HOURS.

**Rumored About the Court House that the Jurors Stood Ten to Two in Favor of Acquittal—Closing Day of the Trial—Col. James Sums Up for Defense, Col. Fellows for Prosecution — Justice Smyth's Charge.**

The jury before which Police Captain William S. Devery has been on trial in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court was locked up at 12 o'clock last night after two and a half hours of fruitless endeavor to agree upon a verdict. It was rumored about the court that they stood 10 to 2 in favor of acquittal.

Justice Smyth waited in his private room until midnight. At that hour he directed Capt. Lynch of the court squad to go to the jury room to ask what prospect there was of

# The New-York Times.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

Offices.

Publication...Printing House Square, New-York
Up-Town.....1,289 Broadway, (32d St.)
All American District Telegraph Offices.
Washington.....515 Fourteenth St.

Subscription Rates—Specimen Copies Free.

| | 1 Yr. | 6 Mos. | 3 Mos. | 1 Mo. | 1 Wk. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Daily, with Sunday.. | $10.00 | $5.00 | $2.50 | $ .90 | $ .25 |
| Daily, without Sunday | 8.00 | 4.00 | 2.00 | .75 | .20 |
| Sunday edition only.. | 2.00 | 1.00 | .50 | ..... | .05 |
| Any one day (except Sunday) | 1.50 | .75 | .40 | ..... | .03 |
| Weekly edition..... | 1.00 | .50 | .30 | ..... | .03 |

Postage prepaid to all points in the United States, Canada, and Mexico, except in New-York City, where the postage is 1 cent per copy; in all other countries, 2 cents per copy per day, payable by the subscriber.

The Times will be sent to any address in Europe, postage included, for $1.50 per month. It is sold in Europe as follows:

London: Low's Exchange, 57 Charing Cross, Trafalgar Square.

Geneva, Switzerland: Librarie, Georg & Co.; Librairie, A. Cherbuliez, Rue Bovy Lysberg.

Mainz, Germany; Saarsbach's News Agency, agency for Germany and Austria.

Rome, Italy: Loescher & Co.

The address of subscribers will be changed as often as desired. In ordering a change of address both the old and the new address MUST be given.

Cash in advance always. Remittances at the risk of the subscriber, unless made by Registered Letter, Check, Money Order, or Express Order, payable to "The New-York Times Publishing Co."

ADVERTISEMENTS may be left at either of The Times Branch Offices, at any District Messenger Office in New-York City, and at regularly authorized newsdealers' offices, where they will be taken at the same rate as at the Publication Office. Rate cards mailed on application to the publisher. Estimates promptly given.

COMPLAINTS.—Subscribers who fail to receive a single copy of the Times should immediately notify the publisher. Readers who are unable to purchase The Times at any news stands or on any railroad train or steamboat will oblige us by promptly reporting that fact.


## INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.


| | Page. | | Page. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Amusements | 7 | Help Wanted | 12 |
| Apartments To Let | 12 | Horses, Carriages, &c. | 7 |
| Auction Sales | 7 | Hotels | 7 |
| Bicycles | 6 | Instruction | 7 |
| Boarders Wanted | 7 | Legal Notices | 11 |
| Business Notices | 5 | Lost and Found | 11 |
| Business Opportunities | 7 | Meeting and Elections | 11 |
| City Real Estate For Sale | 12 | New-Jersey Property | 12 |
| Copartnership Notices | 11 | Pianos and Organs | 7 |
| Country Houses To Let | 12 | Proposals | 11 |
| Country Real Estate For Sale | 12 | Real Estate at Auction | 12 |
| Deaths | 5 | Referees' Notices | 12 |
| Dividends | 11 | Situations Wanted | 12 |
| Excursions | 4 | Special Notices | 5 |
| Financial | 11 | Surrogate Notices | 7 |
| Furnished Rooms | 7 | To Let for Business Purposes | 12 |
| | | Travelers' Guide | 7 |
| | | Winter Resorts | 7 |


## AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ABBEY'S—The Goddess of Truth—8:15.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Tristan and Isolde—8:00.
AMERICAN—The Shaughraun—8:00.
BIJOU—The Widow Jones—8:15.
BROADWAY—Rob Roy—8:15.
CASINO—The Lady Slavey—8:00.
CASINO CHAMBERS—Cabaret du Neant—2:00 to 12:00.
DALY'S—The Queen's Necklace—8:00. Stoddard Lecture—3:00 P. M.
EDEN MUSEE—Worbi in Wax; Grand Concerts—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Boheme—8:20.
FIFTH AVENUE—A House of Cards—8:15. Matinée—2:15—Cavalleria Rusticana and La Locandiera.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Minstrel of Clare—8:00.
GARDEN—CESARINE—8:00.
GARRICK—The Squire of Dames—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—A Run on the Bank—8:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Marguerite; Excelsior, Jr.; Vaudeville—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Henry IV.—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:15.
HOYT'S—A Black Sheep—8:20.
ICE PALACE—Skating—Day and Night.
IRVING PLACE—Die Raeuber—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—The Prisoner of Zenda—8:15.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Chicago Orchestra Concert—2:30.
PALMER'S—Madame—8:15.
PASTOR'S—Vaudeville—12:30 to 11:00 P. M.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Noon to 12:00 P. M.
SOCIETY OF AMERICAN ARTISTS—Varnishing Day—day and evening.
ST. NICHOLAS ICE SKATING RINK—Morning, Afternoon, and Evening.
STANDARD—Chimmie Fadden—8:15.
STAR—The Last Stroke—8:00.

See Amusement Advertisements, Page 7.

## BULLETIN OF TO-DAY'S NEWS.


**Page 1**
Efforts to Check Gold Shipments.
Democratic State Convention.
Democrats Leave the Senate Chamber.
Greater New-York Bill Passed.
Senate Reporter Murphy Dead.
Exploding Naphtha Kills Two.
Title to Mount St. Elias in Dispute.
Mount Vernon Funds Missing.
Gov. John P. Altgeld Indicted.
Aids for Acting Police Inspectors.
1,500,000 Dollars per Month.

**Page 2**
No Choice for Excise Commissioner.
Annie McGrath's Double Life.
For and Against Ward Trustees.
Asphalt for First Avenue.
Ferryboat and a Lighter Crash.
Many Undesirable Immigrants.
Her Lawmakers Gone Home.

**Page 3**
Surrender of the "Jingoes."
Banquet by North Side Men.
Devery Jury Locked Up.
Mysterious Deaths of the Snyders.

**Page 5**
Finance in Egypt's War.
The Boss of the Bay State.
The Spring Academy.

**Page 6**
News of the Railroads.
Dickey Won the Big Shoot.

**Page 7**
Eclectics Elect Officers.

**Page 8**
Exhibit of Things New in Science.
Decorations for Easter.
The Anti-Tobacco Trust Fight.
Westchester Home Investigation.
Insane and Their New Clothes.
Accused of Bigamy and Theft.
The Social World.
News of Greater New-York.

**Page 9**
Women Plead for a Day of Rest.
Reflected the Röntgen Rays.
Arguments for Rapid Transit.
Plan for Court of Arbitration.
Mr. Edison's Fluoroscope.
Tree Planting in Brooklyn.
Austin Corbin's Nephew Discharged.
More Room for Natural History Museum.
Original Short Story.

**Page 10**
The Financial Markets.
Marine Intelligence.
The Courts.

**Page 11**
In the Commercial World.
Business Troubles.

**Page 12**
In the Real Estate Field.


## YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE.

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

| | Weather Bureau. 1895. | Times. 1896. | Times. 1895. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 A. M. | 42 | 38 | 40 |
| 6 A. M. | 40 | 38 | 40 |
| 9 A. M. | 45 | 42 | 43 |
| 12 M. | 46 | 50 | 53 |
| 3 P. M. | 45 | 51 | 54 |
| 6 P. M. | 41 | 51 | 52 |
| 9 P. M. | 34 | 45 | 46 |
| 12 P. M. | 31 | 33 | 33 |

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday ..... 45.12
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday ..... 44.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year ..... 41.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years ..... 40.00

## PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau report: Fair; Colder.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 3, Column 7.

## TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 27, 1896.

*The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.*

## WHAT THE GREATER NEW-YORK BILL IS.

The Greater New-York bill agreed upon by the Senate and Assembly Committees on Cities, which passed the Senate by a vote of 38 to 8 two weeks ago, was passed by the Assembly yesterday by a vote of 91 to 56. It will become a law as soon as it receives the Governor's approval, and there can hardly be a doubt about his action, as it is in strict accordance with his recommendation of last year. It is substantially the bill originally submitted by the Consolidation Commission, the principal change being the provision for a new commission to frame charter legislation, which follows the Governor's suggestion.

The first section, which defines the territory and declares its consolidation "with the municipal corporation known as the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York," is to take effect on the 1st of January, 1898, and the other sections will take effect "immediately." These provide for the maintenance of all existing jurisdictions and agencies of administration as they are "until and except so far as hereafter changed by authority of law"; for the creation of the commission, with adequate powers of investigation and preparation of governmental measures to be submitted to the Legislature, and for the expenses of the commission to the extent of $25,000, to be paid by the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn in proportion to their valuations of real estate as fixed by the State Assessors.

Three important amendments were made to the bill in the Senate. They require the commission to make a final report to the Legislature on or before the 1st day of February, 1897, terminate its existence on the 1st of March following, and require it to prepare and submit in proper form for enactment "a proposed charter, or bills for the government of such consolidated municipality, and providing further for the election of a Mayor and the other municipal officers therein provided for at the general election to be held in the year 1897." This limitation of time and requirement of a completed charter to go into effect after the municipal election of next year are new in this year's bill. They are calculated to stimulate the action of the commission and to give a definite direction and purpose to its work, and if it is found impracticable to bring that work to absolute completion in the time allowed, the Legislature will then be in a position to deal further with the situation.

The new commission will consist of the President of the present one, Mr. ANDREW H. GREEN; the State Engineer and Surveyor, the Mayors of New-York, Brooklyn, and Long Island City, and nine other members, to be appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, from the "residents of the territory of said municipal corporation as so enlarged." It is unnecessary to say how important it is to have the best ability and highest character devoted to the task of preparing charter legislation for the government of the Greater New-York of the future. If the men best qualified for this task are selected to perform it, the result is likely to meet with general approval and be accepted by the Legislature and the people, but if any bungling is done, there will be new dissension and opposition.

Opposition to the present bill, except that which came from a sentimental conservatism in Brooklyn and from the politicians of that city who fear a loss of their own importance and opportunities, has been mainly due to a suspicion of partisan schemes. There are none in this bill and none "in evidence" elsewhere at present, and there is scarcely a chance that any will appear during the remainder of this session of the Legislature.

It is doubtful whether this can be called a "bill for a special city law," within the meaning of the Constitution, but it is well to give the benefit of the doubt to the cities and submit it to the Mayors for approval, for it concerns three cities very deeply as well as the territory contiguous to them. If this bill goes into effect and the right kind of Commissioners are appointed, we doubt if there will be much left of the opposition to a Greater New-York by next Winter.

## TO TEST THE LAW.

The new liquor-tax law will be open to attack from all sides, and many of its oppressive features will doubtless be put to a judicial test, but it is to be feared that it will never be held unconstitutional on the grounds presented before Judge PRYOR in the excise license case.

The law is both for the taxation and the regulation of the liquor traffic, and both purposes are expressed in the title. There is no doubt that equality, or at least equity, is essential to sound taxation, but the Constitution does not require it. The power of the Legislature in that respect is not restricted or defined. It can disregard both justice and sound principle without violating any requirement laid down in the Constitution, and there is little chance of its acts being set aside because they are merely unjust or inexpedient.

So of the regulation provisions. It has been almost uniformly held by the courts that the exercise of the police power by a State Legislature for the regulation, restriction, or suppression of the liquor traffic is practically a matter of unlimited discretion.

But there is something more than inequality and injustice in the application of the law to private clubs. The proposed interference with the rights and property of citizens in the privacy of their own domiciles is not the regulation of any traffic. A test can be made here of great importance to the citizens of the State, and with every chance of success for those who resist the enforcement of the law upon social clubs.

The tax is to be imposed upon those "trafficking in liquors." Persons applying for and receiving tax certificates are persons engaged in the liquor traffic. It is selling liquor that is prohibited to all persons, associations, &c., which do not pay the tax and obtain certificates, and it is selling or giving away liquor that is forbidden during certain days and hours. Clubs are no more engaged in the liquor traffic than families which buy liquor for their own use. They do not sell or give away liquor, but keep it, if at all, for their own consumption. Incidental reference in the bill to associations which traffic in liquor only with their own members does not make the consumption of liquors in a club by its own members trafficking in liquors, engaging in the liquor traffic, or selling liquors in any commercial or legal sense of the term.

A clubhouse is as much a private domicile, a man's castle, which no public authority can invade, as is any other house or place of private residence. Any attempt to invade its privacy should be resisted with all the spirit of HAMPDEN.

## THE POSITION OF MR. HARRISON.

The net result of the Platt convention on Tuesday is not cheering to the Republicans of the State. It showed that the support given to Mr. MORTON is tame and not likely to have any effect. The words of the labored resolution in which as much as can be is made of Mr. MORTON's modest career betray the uneasy feeling of its authors that the Governor has reached so advanced an age, without more remarkable things to say about him. As if in answer to some urgent query as to Mr. MORTON's years, the resolution protests: "His grasp of public affairs was never so clear and comprehensive as it is to-day, and his ability to labor earnestly for the welfare of the Nation never was so distinctly marked as now." He is as good as ever he was, is the sense of the declaration. Precisely; but there remains the dull, annoying conviction that he never was any too good, and that even so the resolution strains matters a good deal, because as Governor he has not kept to the standard he had before set, but has fallen far short of what his best friends had hoped from him.

The harmony of the convention was dispiriting. It gave the impression that there was nothing really worth fighting over. All were agreed as to Mr. MORTON. Why not? It is well for the party to have a candidate at St. Louis, even if there is little chance that he can win. It is particularly well to have one with clear ideas as to the currency, the one issue that amounts to anything. He gives a base of operations. He stands in this matter for what the party in New-York and the whole people of New-York firmly believe in. If his votes must go to some one else, here at least is the kind of platform by which they will be attracted, and by no other. That much is made clear, and the members of the convention who know anything of the feeling of New-York and who are not mere schemers for their own hand were glad to unite on MORTON's name. But they would have been just as willing to unite on the name of any other respectable man who stands for sound money. Under this surface agreement was the feeling that, apart from this futile Morton movement, which can lead nowhere, the party is divided. Every thoughtful Republican who watched the proceedings of the convention must have come away asking himself with anxiety: "After MORTON, whom will New-York help?"

What has happened is this: The party has made a firm stand for sound money in the name of a candidate who has very little chance of being chosen. When it is seen that he cannot win, the delegation will be divided. A certain number who are mere Platt dummies will follow his orders. The rest will be inclined to support the man whom they think the strongest and who is nearest to the New-York standard on the money question. Of the candidates so far mentioned, Mr. REED is probably the safest on the money issue, but there is very little evidence that he is strong either with his party or with the country. MCKINLEY will not do at all. He has no strength in this State, where he is neither liked nor trusted, and where the tariff traffic on which he relies to get delegates does not prosper.

In these circumstances the delegates who are not under PLATT's thumb are more likely to try to get HARRISON named than they are to go to any one else. It is not high praise to say that HARRISON is better than MCKINLEY and quite as good as REED, but it may be enough to give him the nomination. He is very generally looked upon in his party as a "safe" man. In our judgment he is very far from safe. In regard to three important matters during his term of office he showed himself extreme and rash. He forced the mischievous Sherman law by the fear that he would sign a free-coinage bill. He gave his unqualified and zealous support to the whole programme of the McKinley-Reed Congress, including the emptying of the Treasury to excuse the absurd tariff. And he went further in the Hawaiian business than any President has ever gone toward entangling the country in perilous and useless ventures. About the only elements of fact in his reputation for "safety" were excellent judicial nominations and a general dignity and reserve in his personal walk and conversation. Still, the fact remains that his party has more confidence in him than in any other leader, and if, at the happy moment, his name is brought forward, he will get from New-York more votes of those freely cast than any other man could command.

## THOSE EXPORTED STEEL RAILS.

At last we have an authoritative statement concerning that sale of 10,000 tons of American steel rails to Japan, although it is so brief that it leaves much to be desired. The Iron Age said in its issue of yesterday, in its weekly review of "the iron and metal trades," Page 766:

"It is true that the Carnegie Steel Company have sold 10,000 tons of steel rails to Japan."

We have looked through the pages of this issue of our worthy and esteemed contemporary for some further reference to a transaction so exceptional and significant, but it is not mentioned elsewhere. Neither in The Iron Age's valuable weekly report concerning the iron and steel industry in the Pittsburg district nor in any other department is any information added to the seventeen words we have quoted. There was published in the daily press of the 24th inst. a dispatch from Braddock, Penn., saying that the Carnegie Company's works at that place had just finished the manufacture of 10,000 tons of rails for Japan, and that the first shipments would be made on the following day. On the 25th another press dispatch from Braddock said that the same company had "started to make 16,000 tons of steel rails for the Japanese Government." It now appears conclusively, however, that 10,000 tons have been sold by the Carnegie Company to Japan, but nothing is said about competing foreign bidders and the price.

We are glad to notice signs of the expansion of our export trade, but this sale of steel rails suggests some comments with respect to the tariff, and is of considerable importance in its relation to tariff duties. We have no authoritative statement from the persons interested in this country as to the price for which these rails were sold, but it is asserted in England by unsuccessful competing bidders for the order that it was $21.26 per ton. Inasmuch as Japan could obtain English rails free on board for $23.08, the quotation ruling for some time past, we may fairly assume that the price paid for the Carnegie rails did not exceed that sum, while it is quite probable, in the absence of information to the contrary, that the London report as to the payment of only $21.26 is correct.

But it is notorious that the combination of which the Carnegie Company is the leading member requires all buyers of rails in this country to pay $28 per ton at Eastern mills and $29 at Chicago. It could not exact this price if it were not enabled to do so by the tariff duty of $7.84 on foreign rails. The combined manufacturers say that they need this duty, and even more, to protect them against sales of English rails in this country, but here is the Carnegie Company selling rails to Japan at a price which the English manufacturers cannot touch, a price lower by nearly $2 per ton than the price of English rails at the port of shipment! That is to say, the American manufacturers are beating the English in a foreign market which the English have hitherto controlled, and are doing it without the assistance of any tariff handicap whatever upon their foreign competitors. If they can do this in Japan, why can they not do it here?

The significance of this sale with respect to the tariff on rails is so plain that he who runs may read and understand. We have heard a rumor that the exporting company preferred that public attention should not be drawn to this transaction. This may not be true, but it is true that the news was first published in London a month ago, and that the usual distributers of such information in this country have thus far been curiously reticent about a sale which, even if it showed only a shipment for export, would call for extended comment upon the fact that we are exporting steel rails in large quantities. The public will doubtless have all the details before the appearance of the next McKinley bill.

## GEN. CASEY.

The death of Gen. CASEY has removed from the public service a worthy representative of a class of public servants who have done so much credit to the Government and the country during the century which is now drawing to a close. We mean, of course, the trained officers of the United States Army who have occupied civil positions. It must be owned that they are very apt to irritate men of business who have dealings with them by their stickling for forms which often seem to have no relation to the matter in hand, and that military routine does not offer methods so available for the prompt and effective transaction of business as those which have been evolved out of the necessities of the case by men whose livelihood depends upon saving time. It is true also that the specialists who are brought under the orders of military men, as in the scientific branches of the public service, are apt to complain of their narrowness and their inaccessibility to new ideas. These complaints may be justified, and yet it is a complete offset to them that the complete devotion to duty and keen sense of honor inculcated in the army have been a leaven of the public service that has been invaluable, and that if the institution of the Military Academy had no other justification, it would be amply justified by the work that its graduates have done in the official places of civil life.

Gen. CASEY, like the late Gen. MEIGS, was an eminent example of this kind of public servant. During the war he had no opportunity to show that administrative ability which was so remarkable in the conduct of the Quartermaster's Department, and which has never been sufficiently recognized by the general public. But since the war he had been in charge of most important public works—the Potomac Aqueduct, the State, War, and Navy Building, the Washington Monument, and, finally, the Congressional Library—and in every instance he had acquitted himself of his charge with the highest honor.

It is very likely that he was amenable to the charge of a too strict adherence to routine, and that, as CLARENDON has it, he insisted upon more precision in the conduct of business than the business of this world is capable of, and that thereby he offended many well-meaning persons who had dealings with him. But of the other charge, that of an inaccessibility to new ideas, he vindicated himself very completely. When he was put in charge of the Congressional Library it might have been expected that the building would be honestly, economically, and expeditiously constructed, but it could hardly have been expected that it would be artistically decorated under the direction of a retired Brigadier General who had never shown any special interest in these matters. In fact, Gen. CASEY, having determined that the building ought to be embellished with the best that the country could command in sculpture and painting, went to work in the most practical way to attain this result. He consulted the leading artists in both kinds, and they responded to his call in the best possible spirit, taking work for themselves at such rates as he was authorized to offer, however much less than they were accustomed to receiving, for the sake of the opportunity and for the sake of the future, and suggesting meritorious men in their departments less known than themselves. It is too early to appraise the artistic value of what has been done in the Library. It is not too early to say that it is successful enough to be full of encouragement and to furnish an impressive object lesson in that American city in which such a lesson is most of all needed. For this most useful result everybody concerned in bringing it about will agree that the praise is primarily due to Gen. CASEY.

## THE VIERBUND.

The proceedings yesterday at Cairo of the Egyptian Debt Commission put entirely beyond question the existence of a Quadruple Alliance, formed by the accession of Great Britain to the Triple Alliance already existing. The fact of such an alliance was strongly indicated when it appeared that a mixed British-Egyptian expedition to the Soudan had been determined upon. It was virtually established when Mr. CHAMBERLAIN as good as avowed in the House of Commons the purpose of the Government to remain in Egypt and to conquer the Soudan. Every English statesman knew beforehand that the expedition, or any other enterprise that indicated a continuance of the British sojourn in Egypt, would be promptly and warmly resented by France. Every English statesman knew also that, whether Russia could or could not be trusted to support France in all European affairs, she could be trusted to join France in an attack upon Great Britain, if Great Britain were isolated. Both national interest and national sentiment would impel Russia to that course. When, therefore, Great Britain took a step that France was sure to resent, it was an irresistible inference that Great Britain had made sure beforehand of such a support that neither France nor Russia, nor both together, would venture to interfere with her. And this mean that she had come to an understanding with the powers composing the Triple Alliance.

The decision yesterday, "on strict party lines," of the Egyptian Debt Commission upon the question of paying the expenses of the expedition out of the Egyptian Treasury was a corollary of the previous proceedings. That the representatives of France and Russia left the sitting, after protesting, was doubtless the result of instructions from their Governments, and was meant still further to mark the disapproval already expressed by their votes. But there is no reason to suppose that the withdrawal is a presage of any more tragical measure. If the Triple Alliance has been strong enough to hold France and Russia in check ever since the establishment of the "entente" between these powers, much more will the Quadruple Alliance be strong enough for that purpose. But the formation of the Quadruple Alliance is nevertheless likely to have very serious consequences. Italy is the only power concerned to which the expedition to the Soudan will be a relief by affording a diversion to her enemies. The other powers concerned will doubtless demand and receive a consideration for bringing their votes to the assistance of Great Britain, and this consideration will probably take the form of promoting their designs and hindering the designs of Russia in Asia and Africa. Indeed, in this era of "planetary politics" it is difficult to set limits to the ultimate influence of a compact of which the world has first been notified by an event in itself so insignificant as a vote in the Egyptian Debt Commission.

## ARIZONA AND NEW-MEXICO.

It is reported in Washington that the influence of Mr. PLATT of this State and Mr. QUAY of Pennsylvania has recently been exerted to procure favorable reports from the House committee upon the bills for the admission of Arizona and New-Mexico and the passage of those bills in the House. Until a few days ago it was understood that these bills were to lie in committee throughout the session. A vote indicating a narrow majority against a favorable report having been recorded, it was formally reconsidered a few days later, out of regard for the political aspirations of the delegates from the Territories, but it was understood, as we have said, that the bills were to remain in committee. They have been reported favorably in the Senate, and if the two Republican bosses are striving to bring them out and put them through in the House, they may be passed by both branches before adjournment.

Such action would be especially deplorable, because of the size and quality of the populations of the two Territories and the attitude of their representatives toward the silver issue. By the census of 1890, the inhabitants of Arizona and New-Mexico numbered only 213,213. If the two Territories should be admitted, this comparatively small number would be represented in the Senate by four votes—as against only two votes for New-York's 5,997,853 inhabitants (census of 1890)—and these four votes would be cast invariably for the free coinage of silver. The States of PLATT and QUAY had 11,255,867 people in 1890, but only as many Senate votes as admission would give to the 213,213 inhabitants of Arizona and New-Mexico. Nine Western silver States, with less than 3 per cent. of the country's population, now cast 20 per cent. of the Senate's votes, and all of them for free coinage. This grotesque and dangerous disproportion should not now be made more inequitable and dangerous by passing the two pending admission bills.

As Haitian Presidents go, HIPPOLYTE was from some points of view far above the average, and his death is to be regretted, both by the residents of the so-called republic over which he had ruled since 1889, and by the few foreigners whom an unfortunate chance forces to visit that miserable land or to have any dealings with the savages who inhabit it. HIPPOLYTE was no better than his predecessors as regards respect for human life, but he knew more than any of them, and there was enough strength in his character to enable him to maintain himself in office and give Haiti respite for a few years from the bloody revolutions that, coming with almost amusing frequency, make up the only salient points in her history since the blacks first undertook the task of self-government. The man just dead governed by methods exactly similar to those of the other "Emperors" and "Presidents," but as he always managed to assassinate or drive into exile would-be rivals for his place before they could collect a force of formidable size, his administration was reddened by few wholesale massacres, and his grateful subjects were allowed to sink quietly into lower and lower depths of barbarism and to practice cannibalism and worship snakes as freely as their instincts prompted. The old series of constantly changing Dictators will probably now be resumed, and the unfortunate island, naturally one of the richest in the world, will once more be a desert drenched with blood.

It would be difficult to formulate a plan likely to excite a controversy more interminable or more bitter than one now under consideration in the Massachusetts Legislature, which is to erect near the State House at Boston a statue of Gen. B. F. BUTLER. In comparison with the war of words that must be conducted before both the friends and the enemies of this picturesque soldier and statesman will have exhausted all their arguments, the recent dispute about the propriety of honoring Father MARQUETTE in a similar way at Washington was a mere trifle. Gen. BUTLER, in his day, played many parts, not all of them ill, but the animosities he aroused were numberless and unrelenting. Even the fact that nearly everything he did, good or bad, had a decidedly humorous aspect, and that his foes laughed while they cursed, does not mitigate the acerbity of their resentment. The whole country will take a keen interest in watching the progress of this quarrel, and, in case of need, when the Bostonians are worn out, will see to it that the contest does not cease for lack of combatants.

### The "New Woman" in China.

From The Saturday Review.

Those who labor under the common impression that Eastern women are nonentities, and that their Western sisters monopolize energy and wisdom, may be enlightened by a story told in The North-China Herald, of a certain "New (Chinese) Woman" in Shantung. This young lady, who is a daughter of a Magistrate, acts as Treasurer in her father's yamên—a post usually considered sufficiently important to require an experienced accountant. She keeps the books, looks up accounts, reckons with all who have payments to make, pays the bills, and sees that her father is not cheated by such as think that a chit of a girl—she is not yet out of her teens—can be hoodwinked. Woe betide such wight, for he soons finds himself arrested and tied up to receive proper punishment. No wonder the Mandarin is reported to have made 50,000 taels in six months. No wonder, either, that enemies have multiplied around him, and that every effort is being employed to oust him from his berth. A Chinese gentleman, in conversation lately with a foreigner, at Chungking, expressed himself hesitatingly as to the wisdom of educating women. The Chinese have accumulated vast experience during the millennia of their national experience. Can they have experienced the New Woman?

### Progress of the Huxley Fund.

From The London Telegraph.

The committee which is promoting a memorial to the late Prof. Huxley now numbers considerably over 700 persons. The amount promised and received exceeds £2,300. As a sufficient sum is thus guaranteed for the statue at the British Museum of Natural History and the medal at the Royal College of Science, London, the first two objects definitely decided upon, subcommittees have been appointed to carry them out, and designs for the statue are now being prepared by Mr. Onslow Ford, R. A. Appeal is now being made for the third object of the committee, viz., "The furtherance of biological science in some manner to be hereafter determined, dependent upon the amount collected."

## THE BOSTON ORCHESTRA.

### Last Concert of Its Season Given at the Metropolitan Opera House.

The final concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra's tenth season in New-York took place last night in the Metropolitan Opera House. In ordinary times this city would hardly be able to endure such an outpour of orchestral music as that which has been descending upon it since the Thomas Orchestra arrived a few days ago. But last night the Opera House held a large audience, which was filled with enthusiasm. There is nothing uncommon in these days in a visit of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, so it must have been the Wagner programme which excited public interest. The once hated composer of diminished sevenths and chromatic chords which refused to resolve in perfect cadences has become "lord of the ascendant." Wagner actually pays, even in the concert room.

We have to thank Mr. Paur for arranging a most delightful pr gramme of Wagnerian works, which fairly bear separation from dramatic surroundings. Two numbers of his list are concert pieces pure and simple, and a third is a display overture, though it belongs to an opera. The list last night consisted of the "Rienzi" overture, the preludes to the first and third acts of "Lohengrin," a "Faust" overture, the "Siegfried Idyll," the "Waldweben," Walter's prize song, and the vorspiel from "Die Meistersinger," Siegmund's love song, and the "Ride of the Valkyries" from "Die Walküre."

The entire performance of the orchestral part of this comprehensive programme was as near perfection as it is reasonable to expect human work to be. It is beyond question that the Boston Orchestra has lost some of that machinelike precision which characterized its playing under the rigorous rule of Wilhelm Gericke. Yet even in precision it is almost beyond criticism. An attentive ear could catch last night a trifling lack of unity in the strings in the "Lohengrin" vorspiel, but that was atoned for by the luscious yet transparent quality of the tone. How those strings soared and floated in those ethereal upper harmonies! What an atmosphere they created! And how triumphant was the brilliancy of their declamatory utterance in the introduction to the third act and in the "Faust" overture!

It would be easy to write many lines about the breadth and solidity of the strings of this orchestra, the mellow, fluent singing of the wood, and the forceful purity of the brass; but it is not necessary to particularize in speaking of an orchestra of virtuosi. What is better to remember is the admirable balance of tone which makes the orchestra so rich in its total quality, and, above that, the splendid fire of its sweeping style, its glorious flexibility, its variety of delicate nuancing, and its admirable suggestion of reserve power. Such a concert as that of last night must give a thrill of genuine enjoyment to the most blasé concert goer, and leave to the commentator nothing but a fruitless search after adjectives that will not sound rhapsodic.

The soloist of the entertainment was Mr. Ben Davies, who sang his two songs in English with a lovely quality of tone and with abundance of enthusiasm. The audience vainly tried to get repetitions of these numbers and of the introduction to the third act of "Lohengrin."

### A Chamber Music Recital.

In the hall of the Mendelssohn Glee Club yesterday afternoon Messrs. T. and J. Adamowski and Miss Antoinette Szumowska gave the third and last of their chamber music recitals before an audience of tolerable size. The programme consisted of Schumann's D minor trio, Opus 63, an adagio by Tartini, and a tarantelle by Cossmann for 'cello, and Rubinstein's trio in B flat major, Opus 52. Sufficient comment on the playing of these three performers has already appeared in this journal. No new qualities were disclosed in yesterday afternoon's entertainment, which was interesting and enjoyable throughout. There are evidences of a growing appreciation of chamber music in this city. It is to be hoped that this taste will continue to increase, for it is one that will add to the general understanding of good music.

## LOVE AND A LOTTERY TICKET.

### These the Foundations of a Play at the Irving Place Theatre.

A well-constructed farcical comedy by Heinrich v. Schumacher and Georg Malkowsky was presented at the Irving Place Theatre last evening, and notwithstanding its rather lugubrious title—"Das Hungerloos"—proved to be distinctly, though not intensely, amusing throughout the greater part of its four acts. It is a play of the coming-events-cast-their-shadows-before order, and nervous spectators, if any such were present, must have been conscious during all the earlier stages of the action of an impulse to tell the perplexed actors that their perturbation was needless, for the dénouement, like a Crookes tube in a state of active luminosity, sent its rays back into the preparatory episodes and made them perfectly transparent. Still, it is not uninteresting to see the skeleton of a play while looking at its surface, and that is the reason, probably, why the auditors, though they did not laugh very often or very heartily at "Das Hungerloos," watched it with a closeness of attention that showed they were not wearied by it.

Nominally, the most prominent rôle in the farce is that of the Freiherr von Rohnsdorff, who, twelve years before the action begins, had quarreled with his nephew, and, after that young man departed in a rage and disappeared in the wilds of America, had found among his abandoned effects a lottery ticket, bearing the number to which was awarded, soon after, the capital prize. This money the Baron appropriated, and with it raised a mortgage that was crushing the life out of his estate. Anticipating the nephew's return, and consequent enforced restitution, the Baron kept his family on short commons in order to form a sort of sinking fund. On the day when the courts would pronounce the missing man legally dead, of course that personage turns up, falls in love with one of the Baron's two daughters, and kindly explains that the lottery ticket really belonged to the Baron's wife.

Most of the merits of the story lay in the opportunity it gave Anna Braga and Gusti Forst, as the daughters, to show how well they can play ingenue rôles. In this task they were well assisted by Hermann Schmeizer as a bashful young chemist, and Julius Strobl as a young banker not bashful at all. The four had several really delightful scenes, and earned for the play whatever of applause it won. Mathieu Pfeil was the Freiherr, Wilhelmine Schlüter his wife, and Arthur Eggeling an old man of the kind he can so accurately portray.

### Sale of Royalty's Relics.

From The London Daily News.

A collection of historical relics, mostly bequeathed by Cléry, Louis XVI.'s valet, to his son and by him to his daughter, who lately died, was sold yesterday at Rouen. It is believed that the most interesting objects were bought for the Emperor of Austria. The shirt worn by Louis XVI. the day before his execution realized 2,860f.; the napkin used by him at his last communion, 1,950f.; a coat worn by the Dauphin in prison, 2,050f.; his waistcoat, 1,025f.; Louis XVI.'s headband, 700f.; a key made by him, 520f.; Princess Elizabeth's headdress, 980f.; Marie Antoinette's knife used at the Conciergerie, 875f.; fragment of the beam of her cell, 105.; locks of hair of Louis XVI., Marie Antoinette, and the Dauphin, 750f., 910f., and 750f., and hair of the Princess de Lamballe, given to Cléry by Marie Antoinette, 200f.

### Mortgaged by Their Grandfathers.

From The London Daily News.

When he was in Madras, Gen. Booth was informed that it was not an uncommon practice for the father of a family, when he borrowed money to defray the expenses of his daughter's wedding, to pledge the first-born son as a security for the payment of the debt. Gen. Booth was incredulous until one of his own officers in Madras told him that he had some cadets in the Madras Salvation Army who had thus been mortgaged by their grandfathers in payment for the festivities of their mother's marriage, and who recognized their obligation to discharge the debt when possible.

# FINANCE IN EGYPT'S WAR

### SYNDICATE OF FRENCH BONDHOLDERS AGAINST DEBT COMMISSION.

**Announcement in the Commons that the Porte Has Made No Objection, that the Khedive Has Not Overstepped the Limits of His Authority, and that a Majority Has the Power to Appropriate the Reserve Fund.**

PARIS, March 26.—The French syndicate of Egyptian bondholders has decided to institute action before the Egyptian mixed tribunal against the Egyptian Public Debt Commission in opposition to the decision of that body to authorize the use of any part of the Egyptian Reserve Fund for the purpose of defraying the cost of the Dongola expedition.

CAIRO, March 26.—The Egyption Public Debt Commission has decided to advance from the Reserve Fund the sum of £500,000 asked by the Government for the purpose of defraying the cost of the Nile expedition. Of this amount £200,000 will be furnished immediately.

LONDON, March 26.—A dispatch from Cairo to The Globe says that at the meeting of the Egyptian Public Debt Commission held yesterday for the purpose of discussing the matter of granting the sum of £500,000 from the reserve fund to meet the expenses of the expedition up the Nile Valley, the Russian and French members of the commission lodged a protest against such action and withdrew from the meeting.

In the House of Commons to-day George N. Curzon, Under Secretary to the Foreign Office, announced that the Government had not received any protest from the Porte against the expedition up the valley of the Nile.

The Sultan, he said, had inquired as to the nature of the military operations proposed, and explanations had been given in response to these inquiries. Previous notice had not been given to the Porte, he said, because nothing had been proposed that was beyond the full competency and right of the Khédive of Egypt to engage in and carry out.

Mr. Curzon went on to explain that there were numerous precedents for the expenditure of a portion of the Egyptian reserve fund with the consent of a majority of the representatives of the powers, comprising the Egyptian Public Debt Commission. As a matter of fact, that was the ordinary method of procedure.

Mr. Curzon informed the House that the military authorities of both England and Egypt had approved the Dongola expedition, and added that the Government had taken their decision in the matter after communicating with Lord Cromer, the British Diplomatic Agent in Egypt.

### CUBAN INSURGENTS DEFEATED.

**Political Prisoners Detained by Pando at Santa Clara Released.**

From a Staff Correspondent of The United Press.

HAVANA, March 26.—Gen. Ruiz reports that he has had an encounter with 300 rebels, at a place half a league from San Felipe, Province of Havana. The rebel loss is stated to have been twenty-one killed and several wounded. The troops sustained no loss.

A train has arrived here, bringing sixty-three soldiers who were wounded in the recent encounter in the Province of Pinar del Rio.

It is unofficially reported that Col. Sanchez Echavarria has captured insurgent camps near Paso Real, and that the rebels lost fifty killed. The troops destroyed goods valued at $200,000.

Capt. Gen. Weyler has ordered that all the political prisoners detained by Gen. Pando in Santa Clara, except three, be liberated, on account of the lack of evidence against them.

### WAS STEAMER BERMUDA SUNK?

**A Rumor from Havana to That Effect Circulated in Madrid.**

MADRID, March 26.—A dispatch to the Imparcial from Havana says a rumor is current in that city to the effect that the British steamer Bermuda, Capt. O'Brien, which sailed from New-York March 15, ostensibly for Vera Cruz, but which had on board war material for the use of the Cuban insurgents, has been fired upon and sunk by a British (?) warship.

Dispatches received in this city Wednesday from Havana stated that the Bermuda had landed the arms and ammunition she carried, and that Gen. Calixto Garcia and the men with him had safely joined the insurgents.

### INCOME TAXATION IN FRANCE.

**Principle of the Measure Adopted After a Close Struggle.**

PARIS, March 26.—After a close struggle the Chamber of Deputies to-day accepted the principle of the income tax. Prime Minister Bourgeois raised a question of confidence against an amendment offered by M. Guillemet, and the amendment was rejected by a vote of 288 to 272.

M. Doumer, Minister of Finance, then demanded a vote on M. Dron's resolution of confidence, and on the principle of the income tax. The confidence paragraph was adopted by a vote of 297 to 249.

Finally an amendment offered by M. Pourquery de Boisserin, which was similar to that of M. Dron, but leaving the settlement of the most strongly opposed details of the Income Tax bill to the Budget Committee, was carried, the vote standing 286 to 270, the Government accepting the amendment.

### TRANSVAAL PREPARING FOR WAR.

**An Offensive and Defensive Alliance with the Orange Free State.**

LONDON, March 26.—The Times will to-morrow say that a dispatch, dated March 23, from a well-informed source in Pretoria, capital of the South African Republic, confirms the reports of a serious political situation there.

President Kruger has concluded a new offensive and defensive alliance with the Orange Free State. The Boers of the Free State and of Cape Colony are arming. There has been a large influx of Germans into the police and artillery of the Transvaal.

Dr. Leyds, the Secretary of State of the Republic, encouraged immediately by Germany, is using a large amount of Secret Service money. For these reasons the Transvaal considers its position to be a very strong one.

### SIBERIAN RAILWAY CHANGED.

**China Will Cede Port Arthur to Russia for Concessions.**

LONDON, March 26.—The Standard will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Berlin, stating that the Czar has sanctioned the long-meditated modifications of the Siberian Railway scheme, by which the line will be taken from Tchita to Port Arthur.

China, the dispatch adds, will in exchange for important Russian concessions, cede Port Arthur to Russia, instead of making that place a free port.

**American Relief in Armenia Hindered.**

LONDON, March 26.—The Morning Post will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Constantinople saying that the officials at Bitlis are preventing the American missionaries from relieving the needy. The dispatch adds that Sir Philip Currie, the British Ambassador, has visited Tewfik Pasha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, in regard to this matter.

**Boughton a Royal Academician.**

LONDON, March 26.—George Henry Boughton, formerly of New-York, has been elected a member of the Royal Academy.

**Liberals Want Home Rule for Ireland.**

LONDON, March 26.—The President, at the opening of the conference of the National Liberal Federation, declared that home rule for Ireland was still in the forefront of the programme of the Liberal Party. The report and statement of accounts were adopted.

**Foreign Miscellaneous Reports.**

—In the House of Lords, the Archbishop of York proposed a bill to close public houses Sundays, except during the noon hour, and then only for the sale of liquors to be drunk elsewhere. The Bishop of Manchester proposed that an hour in the evening be added to the noon hour for the sale of liquors which might be drank in the public houses. The Duke of Devonshire said that there was a commission considering the license laws, and the debate was postponed.

—"A General Map of South America, Drawn from the Best Surveys of J. Russell," London, 1794, gives the Essequibo as the boundary between Dutch and Spanish possessions. The map was made for a book in four volumes, which otherwise strengthens Venezuela's claim against England's.

—The Foreign Office at Constantinople confirms, the Turkish Minister at Washington denies, the American State Department neither confirms nor denies, the report that the Turkish Minister at Washington has been recalled.

—Joseph Chamberlain has promised his support to the colonial agents in London for their request that marriages with deceased wives' sisters, legalized in the colonies, be recognized in England.

—Kiamil and Kenan Pashas have had an audience from the Czar and will give to Prince Lobanoff-Rostovsky the insignia of the Order of Nichan-I-Imtiaz.

—Herr Zenker, a prominent leader of the anti-Semitic party, was killed in a duel fought in Neubabelsburg Wood by an officer of the German Navy.

—Henry M. Smith, United States Minister at Haiti, confirms the announcement made yesterday of the death of President Hippolyte.

—Matabeles of Inseza and Filabusti have revolted and murdered the white settlers. Refugees are flocking to Buluwayo.

—After his coronation, the Czar intends to visit, accompanied by the Czarina, the capitals of Europe.

—Five miners were killed and sixty were entombed by an explosion in the Brunner Mine in New-Zealand.

—Lord Salisbury has gone to Nice.

## *OBITUARY RECORD.*

**Daniel B. Van Houten.**

Daniel B. Van Houten, who died yesterday in his apartments in the Hotel Winthrop, at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Seventh Avenue, was born at 7 King Street, in 1828.

His father, John Van Houten, was a teacher in the Holland Dutch School, in old Greenwich Village, and died when Daniel was only eight months old. He was educated in Trinity School, and entered upon a business career before reaching his majority.

Mr. Van Houten became a clerk with the Atlantic Marine Insurance Company, at 51 Wall Street, when twenty-three years old, and he gradually worked his way up until he became the assistant cashier of the company, which position he held until his death.

In early life Mr. Van Houten became a member of the Brown Street Reformed Church, under the pastorate of the Rev. Dr. Stryker, and during his residence in the lower part of the city, held several offices in the church. Upon removing further up town several years ago he transferred his membership to the Reformed Church at Forty-eighth Street and Fifth Avenue.

Mr. Van Houten became a member of the Historical Society in 1856. He was interested in the organization of the Holland Society in 1857.

He married Miss Emilie Hyde of Fishkill, N. Y., in 1858. She died childless a few years later, and in 1864 he married Miss Maria Storms of New-York. Mrs. Van Houten and a son, Frederick Carlton Van Houten, survive him.

Mr. Van Houten suffered for several years with lung troubles, but he attended regularly to business until last Saturday, when he was compelled by sudden weakness to remain at home.

Mr. Van Houten had a handsome country home on the banks of the Hudson, at Nyack, N. Y., and there the burial will take place to-morrow morning. The funeral services in this city will be held in the Second Collegiate Reformed Church, at One Hundred and Twenty-third Street and Lenox Avenue, this evening at 8 o'clock. There will be six pall bearers from among the officers of the Atlantic Insurance Company.

**Obituary Notes.**

—David J. Blauvelt, formerly in the insurance business at 111 Broadway, this city, died yesterday in Englewood, N. J. He was sixty-five years old. He retired from business about three years ago. He was a member of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution. His wife, his son, Lewis D. Blauvelt, a civil engineer in Colorado, and his daughter, who is married to Albert O'Miller of Englewood, survive him.

—The Rev. John Cochrane of Middletown, N. Y., died at the home of his sister, Mrs. Wilson, 71 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, Wednesday night. He was seventy-five years old. For twenty-one years he had been steward of the State Homeopathic Hospital in Middletown. He leaves four children.

—Gilbert Geer, Jr., of Troy, N. Y., died yesterday. He had been an insurance agent for many years, and was a prominent real estate dealer. He was ex-President of the State Board of Fire Underwriters, and one of the organizers of the Troy Board of Fire Underwriters.

—Arthur P. Bonney, one of the oldest residents of Lowell, Mass., and a well-known lawyer, died there yesterday. He was sixty-eight years old. He was father-in-law of Judge Charles S. Ligh of the Superior Court.

—The First Chamber of the Swedish Diet voted, recently, an extraordinary credit of 11,780,000 kroner for the purpose of increasing the fleet; but the Lower House has reduced the amount to 5,000,000 kroner.

—George H. Nettleton, President and General Manager of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railroad, died of paralysis yesterday at his home in Kansas City. He was sixty-five years old.

—Willoughby J. Edbrooke, who was supervising architect of the Treasury, during the Administration of Benjamin Harrison died in Chicago Wednesday. He was fifty-three years old.

—John McGill, for fourteen years Republican Mayor of Jackson, Miss., prior to 1889, died yesterday. He was fifty-eight years old.

**London's New Thoroughfare.**

From The London Telegraph.

By the Sandy's Row, Whitechapel, street improvement a clear roadway is now carried through the slums which formerly existed in the neighborhood of Petticoat Lane. The new thoroughfare extends from Bishopsgate to Middlesex Street, and thus forms an approach to Aldgate High Street—a valuable means of access to the Tower Bridge. Its area is 3,200 square yards. Some portions of the old thoroughfare have been set back, and about seventy dilapidated houses have been cleared away.

This work has been accomplished by the City and the London County Council jointly, and the opening ceremony was made the occasion of a friendly interchange of compliments. The members of the Improvements Committee of the Council drove from Spring Gardens to the site, and there met the Finance and Improvement Committee of the Commission of Sewers, who had come from the Guildhall. On the part of the latter Mr. Howard C. Morris, the Chairman, addressing a considerable crowd, declared the city portion of the improvement open, and Mr. William Goodman, as the spokesman of the London County Council, discharged a similar task and handed over the charge of the widened portion of Sandy's Row to the Whitechapel District Board of Works, the local authority.

The cost of the city portion has been £59,700, half of which is borne by the Council; but the total outlay has still to be determined, much of the acquired land not yet having been sold. The street has a wood-paved carriageway 23 feet in width, with two 8 feet 6 inch footways of Yorkshire flags.

**A Bucksport Hisculee.**

From The Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

What is a "hisculee"? We do not find the word in the dictionaries, but it is well understood in Bucksport. When the boys of the Deluge Engine Company and their invited guests, the town officers and the lads of the Torrent machine, get together over a big bubbling clam pot and a box or two of cigars, and set games and hose-coupling matches agoing, and amateur boxers apunching each other, with, perchance, a wassail bowl, and have "a roaring success" generally—that, in the Bucksport vernacular, is a "hisculee," and generally "the best hisculee that ever we had."

## *YESTERDAY'S FIRES.*

(From Wednesday midnight to Thursday midnight.)

—2:30 P. M.—184 West Fourth Street; Michael Hallahan; damage slight.

—3:25 P. M.—812 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street; Jane O'Brien; dwelling; damage, $500.

—4:00 P. M.—211 West Sixty-third Street; Clara McGarry; tenement; damage, $25.

—6:05 P. M.—1,474 Eighth Avenue; W. W. Sharp; damage trifling.

—6:30 P. M.—29 Warren Street; Philip Brennbach; damage, $25.

—6:50 P. M.—288 East Fiftieth Street; Mrs. Largerny; damage, $500.

# BOSS OF THE BAY STATE

### MASSACHUSETTS REPUBLICANS TAKING ORDERS FROM LODGE.

**He Will Run Their Convention To-day in the Interest of Candidate Reed—Has Had a Little Trouble with Bankers and Business Men over the Financial Plank—They Would Not Consent to Bimetallic Declarations—They Are for Sound Money.**

BOSTON, Mass., March 26.—Senator Henry Cabot Lodge has arrived in Boston with a draft of the Republican platform to be adopted at to-morrow's convention in his valise. Congressman Samuel W. McCall of Winchester has also arrived, bringing with him the manuscript of the speech which he is to deliver as permanent President of the convention. Both these important documents have been formally approved by Thomas B. Reed of Maine and Joseph H. Manley. The Republicans of Massachusetts therefore soon will be let into the secret, which has been closely guarded, as to what their views are upon the subjects of tariff, the finances, and the foreign policy of the Government.

Some of them have been disposed, of late, to resent the absolute dominance of Reed and Reedism in the politics of the State. They have chafed and fretted because they were muzzled by the Reed managers and prevented from openly expressing their opinions upon the urgent questions of the hour.

The old Bay State in the past has had opinions of her own, and the courage to declare them. The opinions and the policies which will be formulated and promulgated at to-morrow's convention will not be of her forging or framing. They will be the opinions and the policies which Mr. Reed of Maine thinks it expedient to espouse in his struggle for the Presidential nomination.

The country's attention is focused upon Massachusetts. The prestige which her action is likely to impart to the Reed movement will be bestowed at the expense of her own dignity and self-respect. She has been put in the position of a foster-mother, in derogation of her own repute as an enlightened and progressive Commonwealth.

Republicans of prominence in the party management have been forced to guess and speculate upon the form and matter of the resolutions which their convention would be called upon to adopt. Mr. Lodge has been in Washington, and he alone has been in a position to know what industrial and financial principles Mr. Reed wants his adherents in Massachusetts to declare.

The party pronounced for the Maine leader without ascertaining how he stood upon these questions. A feeling of uneasiness was created by Senator Chandler's repeated assertions that Mr. Reed was in favor of bimetallism, and that he wanted silver to have a "fair show." Some of the conservative financiers entertained grave apprehensions that a plank might be framed which would hold out a hope to the extreme silver men, with the view of securing strength in the States where the white metal is the dominating influence upon politics and industry.

These apprehensions were intensified by Mr. Hoar's declaration in the Senate, in reply to Mr. Carter of Montana, that 90 per cent. of the Republicans in his own State and in New-England were bimetallists.

Communication was established some days ago between the party leaders here and the men who were shaping events in Washington. A draft of the financial plank agreed upon tentatively was forwarded to the local magnates by Mr. Lodge. This was submitted to leading bankers and merchants, who are taking a keen interest in politics this year. It was disapproved most emphatically, and the reasons for disapproval were stated concisely and firmly. A second plank was submitted to the local censors, and this also failed to satisfy their desire for a clear, explicit, and unequivocal declaration in favor of sound money.

Mr. Lodge has been holding conferences to-day with these men. He has met also the leading members of the Committee on Resolutions, and the initiated have been informed that there will be no straddle; that the lines adopted by the New-York Republicans will be followed closely, and that no friend of sound money will have occasion to doubt the attitude of the party in Massachusetts.

At the same time the couriers and the scouts of the party are seen in the corridors of the hotels to-night, insinuating themselves into groups of delegates and industriously advocating the soundest of sound-money principles, but hinting, at the same time, that it would be the height of folly to go out of the way to pick a quarrel with the honest bimetallists, who eventually may support Mr. Reed.

From this it is inferred that the Reed leaders would be glad to have the convention declare in favor of sound money and international bimetallism, without specifically pronouncing against the 16 to 1 demands of the silverites and Populists of the West, South, and Southwest.

There is no question—there can be no question—as to the desires of the people of Massachusetts with respect to the issue of sound money. Without regard to party affiliations, they are almost unanimously in favor of the policy adhered to by President Cleveland. They will not tolerate any equivocal utterances; they will insist upon specific declarations which cannot be misinterpreted or misconstrued. Mr. Lodge and his associates in the Reed management have been duly informed upon these points.

The Republican Party of Massachusetts will be squarely committed to the support of Mr. Reed at St. Louis. A resolution instructing the State delegation to use all honorable means to secure his nomination will be passed without dissent, so far as can be judged at the present moment.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES's correspondent has met and conversed with many leading politicians from all parts of the State and with the representatives of manufacturing industries upon the political outlook. There is no end of enthusiasm for Mr. Reed, who is admired for his ability and his courage and eloquence. But there is a feeling that he cannot be nominated.

There is a very strong contingent of extreme protectionists here who lean toward McKinley. These men do not hesitate to say that the Ohio man should be the second choice of the State, as he is expected to be the second choice of Rhode Island and Connecticut. But this sort of talk is regarded as treasonable, and it is only heard in nooks and corners.

### GEN. TRACY THE DARK HORSE.

**New Role Figured Out for the Chieftain from Tioga.**

The sincerity of Thomas C. Platt in his attitude toward the Presidential candidacy of Gov. Morton has been more than once called into question. Various have been the prophecies of the knowing ones, and each of the many aspirants has been picked out as the ultimate recipient of Mr. Platt's support.

An ingenious rôle has just been worked out and accredited to the Tioga chieftain. By it Mr. Platt keeps his faith with the Governor without securing to him the Presidency, while a New-York man captures the prize, and the astute leader, after administering a substantial rebuke to the Brooklyn men, wins them back to do and to battle for his standard.

Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy is the man—the dark horse. According to the political oracle, the Platt delegation will go to St. Louis solid for Morton. McKinley, it is believed, will gain nothing after the second ballot, and Morton's only chance will be on the first two ballots. What then? Morton out, the New-York delegation, with the exception of two outright McKinley men, will go to Reed. There is a dead-lock. Platt's hour has arrived. Through Clarkson he manipulates a stampede for Tracy. A Westerner makes the nomination; Depew or Lauterbach seconds, and Tracy, the soldier, the ex-Secretary of the Navy, the lawyer, the stanch Republican, satisfactory on the tariff and not too obnoxiously allied with the East's attitude on currency to be objectionable to the West, becomes the Republican candidate.

This is, of course, on the supposition that the forces of Quay and the other machine leaders rally to the support of the dark horse, followed by all the other anti-McKinleyites.

It was generally admitted yesterday where politicians congregate that no stronger man than Tracy could be found, because there is no man so well qualified on whom sections could unite and factions harmonize. Universally esteemed, there is a feeling akin to affection felt for him in his own city, and he commands the respect of politicians, professional men, and laymen alike.

Meantime the gentleman who holds forth at 49 Broadway has a score to settle with the Kings County men who mutinied in the State Convention. The passage of the Greater New-York bill will be followed by the shelving of various public and private measures espoused by Mayor Wurster.

Having thus disciplined the culprits, they will be forgiven, and, needless to say, the putting forward of one of Brooklyn's favored sons will heal the wounds and stop the smart and make them better soldiers for the chastening. This is the way the political wiseacres of the local Republican camp see it.

### THE RESULT IN SOUTH DAKOTA.

**Sound-Money Men Rejoice over the Defeat of Free Silver.**

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The accounts of the South Dakota Republican Convention yesterday, which showed that the free-silver advocates had been beaten in the convention three to one by the sound-money men, were the subject of much discussion in the Capitol corridors to-day.

W. N. Johnson, the representative from North Dakota, said the news from South Dakota was peculiarly gratifying to him.

"I came here in 1890," he said, "without any decided views on the silver question, and very much to my surprise Mr. Crisp put me on the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures. That made it necessary for me to have some opinions on the subject.

"I studied the matter, and came to the conclusion that free coinage of silver would be detrimental to the interests of the agricultural community which I represented, and so I took my stand, being then the only Representative in a radius of 400 miles that was not a free-silver man.

"I was threatened with the vengeance of the people by Mr. Bland, Chairman of the committee, and went home to make the campaign of 1892. I was opposed by a free-silver man, and beat him by 6,000 votes. The free-silver men to the right of me, and to the left of me, and in front of me, the latter in South Dakota, went down in the contest, and the next House did not know them. In 1894, the campaign was also made on a distinctively sound-money issue, and the result was the same. I have made my fight, and the State is in line with the sound-money sentiment of the country."

### THE SILVER MEN ORGANIZING.

**They Will Make a Vigorous Campaign at the Coming Election.**

GRAND ISLAND, Neb., March 26.—Petitions are being circulated in this State by the American Silver Organization, and receiving thousands of signatures, as follows:

Whereas, the demonetization of silver in 1873 enormously increased the demand for gold, enhancing its purchasing power, and forcing down prices until the one-hundred-cent dollar of 1873 has become a two-hundred-cent dollar in 1896, measured by the average of American products. This fall of prices has deprived legitimate industry of profit, and injured producers for the benefit of non-producers, increased the burden of debts, swelled the gains of creditors, and paralyzed the productive energies of the American people; condemning willing workers to idleness and filling our land with tramps and paupers while building up colossal fortunes at the money centres; therefore, be it

Resolved, that we, the undersigned legal voters, will not support any political party or vote for any candidate for any office whatever that does not favor the restoration of the money of the Constitution by the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold on terms of exact equality, regardless of the action of other nations, and that we will not support any candidate for the office of President or Vice President whose past record on this question does not constitute a guarantee of his action in the future.

There are three organizations at work—the Silver Knights, American Bimetallic League, and American Silver Organization. Secretary Devine of the latter, formerly Secretary of the Bimetallic League, declares that neither McKinley nor Manderson can carry the electoral vote of this State; that the campaign of the silver party will be so strong, so well organized, and effective that no nominee, no matter in which party, who is opposed to or equivocal on silver, can carry the State.

He says perfect preparations for the most extraordinary campaign ever known are being made by the silver men, and that if both the old parties shall come out against silver, or adopt straddling platforms like McKinley's in Ohio, both will be defeated, and a silver or bimetallic President elected. Trained lecturers will take the field in every State, except, of course, the silver States, where no physician is needed, and circulars, songs, glee clubs, pamphlets, newspapers, and speeches will be sent among the people in irresistible numbers.

Mr. Devine says the bimetallic orators and writers have the advantage, as they are well posted, while the other side merely pooh-poohs, and that as fast as the gold advocates take up the currency question in earnest they are converted and turn into bimetallism exhorters. He is very sanguine that the Republican Party will, and he declares that it shall, be brought to a true bimetallic or silver platform, or to defeat. He thinks the Democrats will adopt a gold platform and the Republicans will straddle, in which event he is sanguine of the election of a silver President. One thing at least is certain: The silver advocates will make life a burden for the Republican Party of this section during the coming election. The petition above quoted is receiving many signatures.

### HARRISON TALKS A LITTLE.

**Intimates that the St. Louis Convention May Have Him for the Asking.**

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 26.—One of Gen. Harrison's close friends said to-day that, in reply to a letter written to the General recently by leading Republicans of Indiana, asking him if he would accept in case the St. Louis Convention should nominate him for the Presidency, Gen. Harrison remarked: "Being drafted and volunteering are two different matters."

**To Select Electors To-morrow Night.**

The Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Congressional Districts of this city, which are the only ones that have not selected Presidential electors, will meet at the headquarters of the Republican County Committee to-morrow evening for the purpose of making selections.

**McKinley in West Virginia.**

CHARLESTON, West Va., March 26.—The Third District Convention of West Virginia to-day elected delegates to the National Republican Convention, all of whom are said to be for McKinley.

**Mr. Platt at His Office.**

Thomas C. Platt, who was recently injured by a fall, was down to his Broadway office yesterday for the first time in a week.

**Ulster County Republicans.**

KINGSTON, N. Y., March 26.—The Ulster County Republican Convention to-day passed resolutions indorsing the candidacy of Morton for the Presidency and approving the declarations of the Republican State Convention. VE.

**Biggest Poker Game on the Pacific.**

From The Washington Post.

"The biggest game of poker I have heard of in the past few years," said one of the Californians at the Capitol, "was played in San Francisco about two years ago between 'Lucky' Baldwin and a California cattleman. The game was limited, but one by one the players dropped out, until nobody was left in but Baldwin and the cattleman. They agreed to waive the limit, and the cattleman set the pace. He wanted to bet $10,000. Baldwin staid and offered to go him $10,000 better. The cattle owner scratched his head, and said he didn't have that much to lose, but he would like to put up his cattle as collateral. Baldwin was agreeable, and the cattle were assessed at $10 a head. Then the cattleman raised Baldwin $10,000. That made Baldwin scratch his head and hem and haw a little. He said he was in the same predicament as his friend. He didn't have quite that much to lose.

"'But,' said Baldwin, 'you know my house on Market Street,' giving the number of the property; 'well, I'll pit that against 750 of your cattle, making a total of $75,000.'

"The cattleman agreed, and then it came to a show-down. The ruralist laid down four queens. Baldwin laid down four aces. It was the stiffest game of poker played on the Pacific coast for many long years."

**Grandniece of Old Put.**

From The Boston Herald.

Mrs. Lucy L. Deckery died in Bangor, Me., Sunday, aged eighty-nine years. She was a grandniece of Gen. Israel Putnam of Revolutionary fame, and remembered distinctly the trips of the British up the Penobscot River in 1814.

## *SALE OF AUTOGRAPHS.*

Bangs & Co. are to sell by auction April 11 a collection of literary autographs and manuscripts. The collection is the property of a "Boston littérateur," the announcement says, and, really, a lover of autographs might have tried in vain assiduously for an age to form it deliberately. It formed itself.

Its most attractive pieces are manuscripts of Poe—for Poe's manuscripts are scarce, and excite international competition, are full of strange revelations, and inflame the curiosity of psychologists, are artistic, and make invaluable pictures in frames under glass in book lovers' libraries.

There are in this collection of Poe's calligraphy, in two quarto pages, a criticism of the work of William Gilmore Simms, which may be summarized in the line, "There is in his literary outputs a decided touch of the shabby genteel," vividly captivating to those who remember that in the "Literati." Simms is a man of genius; in one quarto page extracts of prose and verse from Bulwer's works, indorsed with pen-and-ink sketches; in two quarto pages an essay, "The Nucleus of Our Planet in a State of Igneous Liquefaction," the conclusion of which is as follows: "The heat of the sun falling upon the surface is transmitted inward in virtue of the conducting power of the ground, and thus each Summer a thin layer of elevated temperature moves inward, which heat accumulating at the centre, has resulted in the igneous liquefaction of our nucleus, and which will result ultimately in the melting of the elements and in the passing away of the earth as a scroll."

Then comes, in eight pages, quarto, a manuscript entitled "For Graham's Magazine. A Reviewer Reviewed. By Walter G. Bowen." It is a critical review of Poe's works, and it attacks them in terms that are retroactive, praising them immensely by force of undeserved charges of plagiarism, for example, and elevating them above criticism by such quotations as that of the "Sonnet to Zante" complete. The poet intended that Graham should publish this subtle laudation of his most valuable collaborator, but Graham returned it as unavailable.

Then there is, in eight stanzas, on both sides of one quarto page, a parody on "The Raven" which is more than a parody. As it is a poem by Poe which has never been printed, here it is, with its fanciful title:

**To the Author of the Raven.**

By Miss Harriet Winslow.

Author of "To the Unsatisfied"—"Why thus longing, thus forever sighing—for the far-off unattained and dim?"

Leave us not so dark uncertain! lift again the fallen curtain!
Let us once again the mysteries of that haunted room explore!
Hear once more that friend infernal—that grim visiter (sic) nocturnal.
Earnestly we long to learn all that befalls that bird of yore.
Oh then tell us something more!

Doth his shade thy floor still darken?—dost thou still despairing hearken
To that deep sepulchral utterance like the oracles of yore?
In the same place is he sitting? Does he give no sign of quitting?
Is he conscious or unwitting, when he answers "Nevermore"?
Tell me truly I implore!

Knows he not the littlenesses that poor human nature presses?
Knows he never need of slumber fainting forces to restore?
Stoops he not to eating-drinking? Is he never caught in winking
When his demon eyes are sinking, deep into thy bosom's core.
Tell me this if nothing more!

Is he, after all so evil? Is it fair to call him "devil"?
Did he not give friendly answer when thy speech friends' meaning bore?
When thy sad tones were revealing, all the loneness o'er thee stealing,
Did he not with fellow-feeling vow to leave thee nevermore?
Keeps he not that oath he swore?

He too may be inly praying—vainly earnestly essaying
To forget some matchless mate beloved yet lost for evermore.
He hath donned a suit of mourning, and all earthly comforts scorning,
Broods alone from night till morning. By the memories of Lenore,
Oh renounce him nevermore.

Though he be a sable brother, treat him kindly as another!
Ah perhaps the world has scorned him for that luckless hue he wore.
No such narrow prejudices, can he know whom love possesses,
Whom one spark of freedom blesses. Do not spurn him from thy door,
Lest Love enter nevermore.

Not a bird of evil presage, happily he brings some message
From that much-mourned matchless maiden—from that loved and lost Lenore.
In a pilgrim's garb disguised, angels are but seldom prized.
Of this fact at length advised, were it strange if he foreswore
The false world for evermore?

Oh thou ill-starred midnight ranger! dark, forlorn, mysterious stranger.
Wildered wanderer from the eternal lightning on Time's stormy shore,
Tell us of that world of wonder—of that famed unfading wonder.
Rend—oh rend the veil asunder! Let our doubts and fears be o'er!
Doth he answer "Nevermore"?

There are the prospectus and memoranda for "The Living Writers of America," in eight quarto and folio pages, with observations like this, about magazines: "Tempted by high prices, men of genius contribute—good articles rejected—instance myself, Gold B., Ravens, Vale. Case"; a criticism of Thomas's books; a pathetic expression of pleasure at the prospect of obtaining a Custom House appointment: "I repeat that I would ask for nothing farther or better than a situation such as you mention. If the salary will barely enable me to live, I shall be content." There is a letter to a friend, as follows: "I have left Philadelphia, and am living at present about five miles out of New-York. For the last seven or eight months I have been playing hermit in earnest—nor have I seen a living soul out of my family—who are well and desire to be kindly remembered. When I say 'Well,' I only mean (as regards Virginia) as well as usual. Her health remains excessively precarious. * * * Thank God! Richard, whom you know, is himself again. Tell Dow so—but he won't believe it. * * * you believed Robert Tyler really wished to give me the post in the Custom House. This I also really think, and I am confirmed in the opinion that he could not at all time do as he wished in such matters by seeing Dann English at the head of the 'Aurora,' a bullet-headed and malicious villain who has brought more odium upon the Administration than any fellow, (of equal littleness.)"

Poeana, in this collection, consist of letters of Rosalie, his sister; of Neilson, his cousin; of a power of attorney for the publication of the poet's works by Maria Clemm, and of several other documents found in Poe's boxes after his death. The autograph and relic hunters have never been at a more sumptuous festival. They have other treasures to covet or acquire there. One is an anxious expression of hope from Thomas Bailey Aldrich that he may gain a place in Griswold's "Poets of America"; one is an attack by Fenimore Cooper on Washington Irving, accusing him of being a "double dealer," and saying among other disobliging things: "Bryant is worth forty Irvings"; another is an injunction of Washington Irving to Verplanck to "do nothing that shall derogate from the high position of Cooper's name"; others are letters and poems by Emerson, Thoreau, Hawthorne, Paulding, Bayard Taylor, John G. Saxe, Oliver Wendell Holmes, aglow with sincerity, life, and love.

## *AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.*

—MARLBOROUGH—James N. Tyner of Indiana.

—HOLLAND—Gen. Joseph T. Torrence of Chicago.

—WINDSOR—Henry B. Ledyard and Henry Russel of Detroit.

—PARK AVENUE—Julius D. Dreher, President of Roanoke College.

—GILSEY—Gen. J. S. Casement of Ohio and Count and Countess R. Ogier d'Ivry of Montreal.

—HOFFMAN—Ex-Mayor Frank A. Magowan of Trenton, N. J., and George H. Tilden of New-Lebanon, N. Y.

—WALDORF—John K. Cowen of Baltimore, Judge Samuel E. Williamson of Cleveland, and Mrs. George Hearst of California.

—FIFTH AVENUE—Congressman Joseph H. Walker of Massachusetts, ex-Gov. D. F. Davis of Maine, Milton H. Smith of Louisville, and T. B. Aldrich of Boston.

**Typhoid Fever from Banknotes.**

From The Boston Herald.

A Bangor cashier caught typhoid fever in handling dirty banknotes recently.

## *THE SPRING ACADEMY.*

While there are a few notable departures in the seventy-first annual exhibition of the National Academy of Design, the show at the old institution in Twenty-third Street differs but little from those of previous years. The good things are mostly up, and a large number of those canvases that are on the line are thus placed in defiance of their merits, by reason of privileges of membership in the organization. Objections to these methods are, of course, futile, and protestations will not avail, but the policy that permits the best places to be taken by a lot of men of charming personality, but indifferent artistic gifts, has its effect year after year in lowering the standard and repelling the thoughtful, picture-loving public.

Happily, here and there may be found an attractive canvas, out of the stereotyped, conventional, preconceived fashion, worthy of serious attention. Such a one, for example, is an able, serious portrait of Dr. Billings of the army, painted by Cecilia Beaux. The artist has given a frank, thoughtful rendering of her sitter, who is easily posed in his uniform, over which is arranged a red robe. The painting of flesh, draperies, and accessories is admirably done in a broad, simple manner, and in the best of methods. This work, unfortunately, is hung in the corridor, where light and distance are not available, and so it is not seen at its best. Near by is a "'Cello Player," by Thomas Eakins, also placed at a disadvantage, but not entirely losing its qualities of breadth and strength. Frank Benson and Harper Pennington have been relegated to the corridor as well, though their pictures merit serious consideration. Bearing them company are a "Girl in Kimono," by Elizabeth Reynolds, showing serious study, and a woodland interior, by Edward Moran, that causes regret at the infrequency of landscape work on the part of this painter.

The President of the Academy has been given the important panel at one end of the large south gallery. His effort is entitled "Coffee, Sir?" It is in his well-known manner and quite up to his usual standard. Facing it, at the other end of the room, is a large landscape by John Noble Barlow, entitled "A Misty Evening," a work possessing an unusual amount of the truth, and giving evidence not only of an artistic appreciation of nature, but of careful, analytical study, of research, and of the serious working out of the problems of sky, distance, and foreground. And there is clever rendering of textures as well, with considerable purity and freshness of color. Another picture by the same hand, "Morning After Rain," is no less convincing. Thomas Dewing's "Portrait" of a young woman in white against a yellow background has all the grace and elegance with which he invests his subjects, and possesses as well that mysterious envelopment and sober tone characteristic of the painter. It is most attractive. John Sargent contributes but one canvas, a head and bust of Mr. Hammond, but it stands out with great distinction, being vigorously painted, modeled with simplicity, certainty of constructive knowledge, and a realization of form and mass.

The late Thomas Hovenden is represented by his last incompleted canvas, a large composition which he called "The Founders of a State," and which would doubtless have added materially to his reputation. Upon a broad plain, colorful, under the soft, mellow light of a late Summer afternoon, are the pioneers journeying westward with wagons, and in the immediate foreground a man and woman stop to look over the scene; they face the spectator, the man pointing directly out of the canvas. The color is tender and refined, and the figures, as far as they are carried, are effective. William J. Whittemore has a refined, dainty young woman playing the zither, agreeably painted. There is an elaborate composition by Frank D. Millet entitled "An Overture," with several figures dexterously rendered, picturesquely costumed, and interestingly arranged, and Irving R. Wiles signs two attractive pastels.

Wilton Lockwood, who has been the subject of much favorable comment in Paris, sends two canvases of a personal nature, though they do not seem to have found favor with the Hanging Committee, both being skyward. They are called "Woman in Green" and "Over the Teacups." Mr. Lockwood's women are painted mostly under conditions of subdued light; flesh tones are kept gray and low in key. Little of a joyous nature enters, apparently, into the lives of these maidens, and yet there are about them quiet harmonies of tone, reposeful to the eye and agreeable to have about one's room, while certainly the efforts are quite out of the ordinary. A newcomer is Mary Brewster Hazelton, who has painted simply and honestly a studio interior with a half-draped model, an artist, and some visitors, all, let us hasten to add, of the same sex. There is much promise in this canvas, for the woman has gone at her subject in the best of methods, and, though the work bears a certain stamp of immaturity, it is not without many excellent qualities.

In portraits there are a work by Frank Fowler, an interesting study of a young woman;

# NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

## THE GRAIN DEALERS AND JOINT TRAFFIC MANAGERS CONFER.

**Elaborate Report Submitted by a Special Committee of the Produce Exchange Showing How New-York City Is Discriminated Against in the Matter of Export Grain Rates—The Board of Managers Will Consider the Report.**

A conference of great importance to the grain and shipping interests of the port of New-York was held yesterday between the Joint Traffic Board of Managers and a special committee appointed by the Produce Exchange. H. J. Hayden, Second Vice President of the New-York Central, and Chairman of the Board of Managers, presided.

A report, formulated by the special committee representing the grain trade, was read, describing an alleged unjust discrimination in grain rates against New-York City in favor of Baltimore, Newport News, Philadelphia, and Norfolk. As a result of these differentials, it was asserted that the prestige of this port was slowly but surely slipping away.

The special committee which has worked on this report for some months is composed as follows: Henry B. Hebert, Chairman; John P. Truesdell, John Valient, Harry B. Day, Charles E. Wilmot, F. Quimby, O. N. Mitchell, James N. Parsons, F. Dare, E. P. Pfarizus, C. P. Summer, Granville Perrin, S. S. Marples, and Monroe Crane. Among the allegations contained in the report are the following:

"The differential at the present time against New-York is 3 cents per 100 pounds in favor of Baltimore, Newport News, and Norfolk, and 2 cents in favor of Philadelphia, a discrimination originally made against our vigorous protest. Its effects have become burdensome and threatening to the welfare of our mercantile interests. The distances by the shortest rail route from Chicago are: To Baltimore, 802 miles; to Philadelphia, 823 miles; to New-York, 900 miles; to Boston, 1,009 miles. Taking Chicago as the Western point, we find that Baltimore is 98 miles nearer than New-York, Philadelphia 77 miles nearer, and Boston 109 furthera

"The injustice to New-York of the differential is shown by the fact that Baltimore, 110 miles nearer than New-York to Chicago, is allowed 3 cents per 100 pounds, and Philadelphia, 77 miles nearer, 2 cents per 100 pounds, while Boston, which is 100 miles further than New-York, is allowed the same freight rate. In addition to this advantage, the Boston merchant is entitled to twenty days free storage, and during the Fall and Winter months he can frequently obtain thirty to seventy-five days.

"The Port of New-York, during the Winter months, is in respect to shipments from the West precisely in the same position as the other seaports; that is, dependent entirely upon the railroads. It is obvious, therefore, that if this city is to retain its commerce during this period it must not be discriminated against in the matter of tariff rates. It is only during these months that it is possible to show the actual effect of the differential upon our receipts of produce. During the remaining eight months of the year we have practically no "all-rail" receipts of produce at New-York.

"Owing to the keen competition for business, a fraction of one cent per hundred pounds in freight differential against New-York will divert her commerce to the more favored port. It is therefore apparent that if New-York is to retain her export business, her merchants must have as favorable terms in railroad freight rates from the West as are given to competing seaboard points."

Chairman Hayden, for the Board of Managers, promised that the board would carefully consider the matter.

## BALTIMORE AND OHIO PLANS.

**The Receivers Outline a Very Encouraging Policy for the Road.**

BALTIMORE, March 26.—The receivers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad have outlined the policy which they intend to carry out in the management of that great property, and the official announcement in detail will be made to-morrow. Oscar G. Murray, one of the receivers, is quoted as saying that the company has not enough rolling stock to properly handle its business. "We have given orders," Mr. Murray added, "for every shop on the line to be operated on full time at repair work alone. It is our intention to overhaul and repair every locomotive and car that will justify the outlay. This will necessitate the employment of our entire force. Consequently, all orders for new locomotives and cars will be given to outside concerns.

"We intend ordering 5,000 freight cars as soon as possible, and also about seventy-five locomotives. Of the freight cars, a large proportion will be coal cars, which may indicate the importance with which we regard our coal trade. Of the locomotives, a small number—twelve or fifteen—will be for passenger service, as our locomotives in this respect are, as a rule, of a high standard. The balance will be for hauling freight.

"We shall encourage the freight business in every way possible. I believe that enough business can be secured from the territory along the route to operate the road on a profitable basis. I do not mean by this to say that we shall not secure what business we can from our connections and from distant points. We want that also, but we shall promote local traffic wherever possible.

"Fully recognizing the importance of the coal interests tributary to this line in Maryland and West Virginia, and that a very large revenue may be derived from this industry, it has been one of the first matters to secure our careful attention. We have decided to place a division freight agent at some central point, whose duty it will be to make equable rates on coal, lumber, and similar products, so that shippers obtain prompt car service, and to attend to their needs in every way possible. We shall not engage in rate cutting, neither will we attempt to haul coal or other freight at unprofitable rates. We will pursue a uniform policy to all shippers, large and small.

"It is our aim to maintain the passenger service at as high a standard of efficiency as possible. Whether any additional trains will be put on between Washington and New-York we cannot say at present. This will depend on the amount of business. All of the sleeping, drawing room, and day coaches will be renovated and refurnished, and wherever necessary new ones will be added. It is our intention to give as good service as possible to Chicago, Cincinnati, and the West, and to operate trains strictly on time, so that a passenger can always depend on the schedule. At present trains from Baltimore and Washington are run to Chicago by way of Wheeling and by way of Pittsburg. We have not decided as yet whether to continue this mode or to use one route exclusively."

In discussing the tide-water terminal facilities of the road, the receivers stated:

"We shall not discriminate in favor of one city against any other. We recognize the fact that Baltimore is much nearer the South and West than Philadelphia, and that this city is entitled by virtue of that consideration in the matter of freight tariffs. It is our intention to haul all coal and other freight to Baltimore for shipment by water, which would naturally come to this city under an equable adjustment of rates. At the same time, we recognize that Philadelphia is the most northern terminus of the road, and is entitled to all the consideration which its importance as a seaport and as a traffic-producing territory deserves. As we have already stated, no partiality will be shown by improperly diverting traffic from any city."

### Reading Figures.

PHILADELPHIA, March 26.—The statement of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company for February shows gross receipts of $1,350,306; expenses, $843,347; profit in operating, $506,959, which, with net receipts from other than operating sources of $19,404, shows a profit for the month of $526,363. Against this is charged for equipment payments, terminal charges, fixed charges, &c., a total of $880,636, thus showing a deficit for the month of $354,273. The deficit for February, 1895, was $235,671.

For the three months of the current fiscal year there is a deficit of $798,843. The deficit in the corresponding period of the last fiscal year was $568,238.

The statement of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company shows gross receipts of $1,504,340; expenses, $1,705,389, thus showing a loss from mining of $201,049. To this is added fixed charges of $95,000, thus making a deficit for the month of $296,049. The deficit in February, 1895, was $169,176.

For the three months of the current fiscal year there is a deficit of $546,128. The deficit in the corresponding period of last year was $655,976.

### Depew in New-Orleans.

The following description of Chauncey M. Depew by a reporter for The New-Orleans Picayune will be recognized by New-Yorkers as closely modeled on lines of accuracy: "Dr. Depew as a man possesses a strong personal magnetism, which is enhanced by a dignified presence and a marked exactitude in matters of dress He is a large man, of broad shoulders and deep chest, looking much as though he had been very powerful in earlier days. Both hair and beard are gray, the latter, indeed, white, where it is permitted to grow, so he wears his lip and chin clean shaven, and affects closely cropped side whiskers. His eyes are keen and bright, and nose quite large. His address is most pleasant, characterized by an easy and distinct enunciation. He is fond of injecting humor into the drier subjects, and frequently laughs heartily at his own jokes."

### Illinois Central Will Not Join.

CHICAGO, March 26.—A special meeting of the new Central Passenger Committee was held yesterday. The chief business to come before the Passenger Agents was that of membership. It was a source of gratification for them to know that more roads in the territory had signed the agreement than belonged to the defunct passenger department of the Central Traffic Association. The only roads to withhold membership are the Illinois Central and the Chicago and Eastern Illinois, although the latter line would join if the Illinois Central would assent, both being competitors for Nashville and Memphis business. The Illinois Central declines to come in on the ground that it has not sufficient interests in common with any other roads. All the rules and regulations have not been finally passed on, but the association will be thoroughly organized by April 1.

### Settlers' Rights to be Protected.

Several hundred persons in the far West have been alarmed for fear that the titles to their homes were endangered by the land suits brought recently by the Government against the Union Pacific and Burlington systems. An official communication has been addressed to such persons by the General Solicitor of the Union Pacific in Omaha which says: "I am authorized to say that the Union Pacific Railway Company and the receivers will undertake the defense of the suits not only as to the interest of the Union Pacific Railway Company, but also for account of all or any of the defendants therein."

The Burlington has given similar assurance.

### A Long Electric Road.

CHICAGO, March 26.—A sale closed by Chicago officers of the General Electric Company yesterday assures what is probably the longest electric railway in the world. The sale was to a syndicate of capitalists in Battle Creek and Kalamazoo, Mich., and consisted of the electric street car line of Kalamazoo. The buyers already own the plants at Battle Creek and Lansing, Mich., and intend to connect the three towns. This will make a straight-away line of seventy-five miles. An additional spur three miles long will be built to Gull Lake, the largest inland lake in Michigan, and a popular Summer resort.

### Land Grants Approved.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Secretary Hoke Smith has approved grants of lands to railroads embracing hundreds of thousands of acres. They are: Northern Pacific Railroad, 387,647 acres in the Bismarck (N. D.) land district; Northern Pacific Railroad, 26,824 acres in Washington State; Northern Pacific Railroad, 608,452 acres in Montana; Northern Pacific Railroad, 41,621 acres in Idaho; Southern Pacific Railroad, 8,354 acres in California; Central Pacific Railroad, 5,147 acres in California; New-Orleans Pacific, 1,349 acres in the New-Orleans (La.) land district.

### Oregon Short Line.

The statement is made on excellent authority that all arrangements have been completed for the reorganization of the Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Railroad on lines heretofore described. The reorganization involves the separation of the system from the Union Pacific and its operation as an independent line, with headquarters in Salt Lake City.

### Railroad Men and Matters.

—In Phoenix, Arizona, a trust mortgage has been filed for record conveying to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York all the franchises, rights of way, roadbed and rolling stock of the Maricopa, Phoenix and Salt River Valley Railroad from Maricopa to Phoenix, and from Tempe to Mesa, to hold as security for the payment of the bonds of the railway company to the amount of $860,000. The bonds run thirty years and bear 5 per cent. interest. Of the bonds covered by this mortgage $545,000 were issued in 1886 to build the road from Maricopa to Phoenix.

—The State Railroad Commission yesterday notified the counsel of the Brooklyn Bridge, Prospect Park and Eastern Railroad Company, which has put in an application for a certificate under Section 59, authorizing it to build its road, that a meeting would be held in the Common Council Chambers, Brooklyn, on March 31, as originally determined upon, but that an adjourned date would then be fixed for the hearing.

—In response to a resolution, the Secretary of the Interior yesterday sent to the United States Senate information in possession of the department concerning the bond-aided Pacific railroads, giving the length of the various roads, the cost of construction, capital stocks, mortgage debts, &c. The resolution also called for lists of stockholders of the roads, but the department was unable to comply.

—Hon. Martin A. Knapp of the Inter-State Commerce Commission read a paper on "Railway Pooling" before the American Academy of Political and Social Science in Philadelphia last night. This subject was also discussed by Dr. E. R. Johnson of the University of Pennsylvania and Mr. John B. Garrett of the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

—A dispatch from Toledo says that there is a project under discussion by which the Hocking Valley and Flint and Pere Marquette Railroads will be brought together. Several New-York capitalists are large stockholders in both companies.

—President F. M. Murphy of the Santa Fé, Prescott and Phoenix Railroad has sold the telegraph line of the company to the Postal Telegraph Company, which will at once take charge. The line is 200 miles long.

—If the scheme for building a two-million-dollar union railway station in Boston is carried out the new structure will cover an area of 1,021,313 square feet, and will occupy land valued at about $2,700,000.

—Adrian Iselin, Jr., Chairman of the Memphis and Charleston Reorganization Committee, gives notice that more than a majority of the 7 per cent. bonds have assented to the reorganization plan.

—The Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railway shops at Washington, Ind., closed down indefinitely last Wednesday. No cause is given. Five hundred men are thrown out of employment.

—Trans-Missouri roads have adopted a rate of one fare for the round trip owing to the Grand Army encampment in St. Paul. The rate of roads east of the river is one cent a mile.

—Formal notice will soon be given of the payment of the April interest on the new bonds of the Atchison Railroad, amounting to about $1,900,000.

—Ira M. Luddington has resigned as Superintendent of the Rochester and Lake Ontario Railroad, his resignation to take effect on April 1.

—An order has been issued by the Nickel Plate management that until further notice work in the shops will be restricted to five days each week.

—For the third week of March the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Central Road reports an increase of $9,900 in its gross earnings.

—Roadmaster F. S. Higbie of the Erie's Eastern Division has been promoted to be assistant to Chief Engineer O. W. Buchhoz.

—Gross earnings of the Southern Railway for the third week in March show an increase of $4,358.

—D. I. Roberts, General Passenger Agent of the Erie Railroad, is in Chicago.

### "Bulls" by Men Not Irish.

From The Westminster Gazette.

Mr. Lilly told some excellent "bulls" in his lecture on the ludicrous at the Royal Institution recently. He denied that the "bull" was an Irish monopoly. Excellent bulls were perpetrated by people of other countries, as, for instance, by the Austrian officer who remarked to a hotel acquaintance: "You're fond of going solitary walks —so am I. Let's take one together." Again, there was the English Judge who said to a guilty prisoner: "Do you know that for these repeated breaches of the law it is within my power to sentence you to terms of penal servitude far exceeding your natural life?"

COWPERTHWAIT'S
RELIABLE CARPETS.
Armenian Rugs just as they arrived. No chemicals used to subdue the colors.
Great Bargains NOW.
LONG CREDIT.
104 West 14th Street.

# DICKEY WON THE PRIZE

## CLOSE CONTEST FOR THE GRAND AMERICAN HANDICAP.

**Eight Men Killed 24 Birds and Tied for First Place—In the Shoot-Off Dickey Staid the Longest—Thirteen Men, Tied at 23 Birds, Have to Shoot for Other Prizes—Big Prize Money Divided.**

O. R. Dickey, a member of the Boston Shooting Club, won the Grand American Handicap at Branchport yesterday. He killed twenty-four out of twenty-five birds in the main contest, and was tied for first place by seven others. These eight shot off, the conditions being that each man was to retire as soon as he missed a bird. Dickey lasted the longest, killing six birds, and so won the big shoot.

The Grand American Handicap was worth $2,700. According to the conditions, the winner was to receive $500, the second man $300, and the third $200, and all the remainder was to be divided among the next eleven highest guns—that is, 12 per cent. each to the fourth, fifth, and sixth; 10 per cent. each to the seventh, eighth, and ninth; 8 per cent. each to the tenth, eleventh, and twelfth, and 5 per cent each to the thirteenth and fourteenth.

The eight men who tied for first place were O. R. Dickey, S. Glover, G. W. Coulston, R. O. Heikes, F. W. Cooper, E. F. Thomas, G. W. Cubberly, and Carl Von Lengerke. Before they shot off, they got together and agreed that they would divide the money due them equally, and so the shoot-off was only to decide who should have the five-hundred-dollar silver cup offered by P. Daly, Sr., and P. Daly, Jr., and the position each man should be credited with, in order to keep the record straight. Each one of these eight received a check from the Inter-State Association for $244.70.

O. R. Dickey won the shoot and the cup, S. Glover was second, G. W. Coulston third, R. O. Heikes fourth, F. Cooper fifth, E. F. Thomas sixth, G. W. Cubberly seventh, and Carl Von Lengerke eighth.

Then there was another lot of ties, thirteen men having killed twenty-three birds each. These thirteen agreed to divide the remainder of the money, and each one received a check for $56.87. They were T. F. Eley, B. Leroy, J. G. Messner, Neaf Apgar, J. Hood, F. Gilbert, E. Hill, B. W. Claridge, W. C. Price, C. Zwirlein, J. F. Padelford, G. M. Cooper, and B. A. Bartlett.

The shooting began early in the morning and under much better conditions than on Wednesday. The snow had all disappeared, and the ground had dried out considerably. The shooters, too, were in better condition. They were not decorated with red mud, and the light being good there was no necessity for them to paint their faces. There were sixty-eight contestants left in on Wednesday evening, and several of these had only one life left. In the eleventh round seven dropped out, in the twelfth five more followed, four more went in the next round, and three more in the fourteenth. Every round then took some more out.

At the end of the nineteenth round three had straight scores. They were R. O. Heikes of Dayton, who uses a "pump gun" with good effect; Carl von Lengerke, and B. W. Claridge. Heikes and von Lengerke missed in the twentieth round, their birds falling dead out of bounds. Claridge's twenty-first and twenty-second got away, and his chances were ruined.

Of course, after the shoot was over every one had a hard-luck story to tell. E. F. Thomas of Denver seemed to tell one of the best of these yarns, and he said he ought to have had the cup. He lost his ninth bird. It was a driver, and shot out of the second trap. Thomas hit it with his first, but not hard enough to kill. The second barrel killed, but the bird was traveling so fast when hit that it kept going as it came down. It landed on top of the rail that marked the boundary and then tumbled over outside. Mr. Thomas will go back to Denver next week, think about what might have been, and boom gold mines at Cripple Creek.

Of the eight who killed twenty-four birds each, Cubberly, Coulston, Heikes, and Von Longerke told hard luck stories. Their misses were dead out of bounds, and there is notnihg that annoys a shooter so much as almost scoring a kill.

Two other events were decided yesterday. They were the Branchport sweepstakes and the Sportsmen's Handicap. These were not class shooting events, the high guns getting the money. In the Branchport sweepstakes there were forty-one entries at $5 each. The men shot at seven birds each, and ten made clean scores and divided the money. They were B. F. Phister, S. J. Held, E. D. Fulford, P. I. Clark, P. Daly, Jr., W. G. Clark, J. S. Dustin, R. E. Grey, R. Merrill, and C. Zwirlein.

Ten men tied with clean scores in the contest for the Sportsmen's Handicap. This, too, was at seven birds each, $5 entrance, and the ten divided the money. There were forty-eight entries. The winners were W. S. King, 28 yards; Capt. A. W. Money, 29 yards; P. I. Clark, 27 yards; J. S. Dustin, 27 yards; George Corning, Jr., 27 yards; A. P. Pope, 27 yards; J. L. Cavanaugh, 27 yards; D. A. Upson, 29 yards; D. M. Porterfield, 29 yards, and T. W. Morfey, 29 yards.

The shooters were well satisfied with the way the tournament had been managed. J. A. H. Dressel, the Secretary and Treasurer of the Inter-State Association, has worked hard for its success. He has been ably assisted by Charles Tatham, Justus Von Lengerke, and Elmer E. Shanar. Mr. Dressel's ambition was to make this shoot the biggest in the world, and he succeeded. Next year's shoot, he says, will be bigger yet, and the association may then have its own grounds nearer New-York. Jacob Pentz and Harold Wallach acted as referees, and no one found fault with their decisions. The handicapping, too, which was done by Jacob Pentz, Edward Banks, J. M. Taylor, and W. K. Park, seemed to please all. The fact that the winners were on the marks from 28 to 31 yards speaks well for the handicapping.

Following are the scores:

```
T. W. Morfey, (30)—2 2 0 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 0 0 †.....16
A. S. White, (26)—2 2 0 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 2 0 1 0 †.....16
Old Hoss, (27)—2 0 * 2 2 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 0 †.....16
F. G. Moore, (28)—2 2 2 0 2 2 2 2 2 0 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 * †.....16
M. F. Lindsley, (27)—2 2 * 2 2 0 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 0 †.....15
M. A. Beers, (27)—0 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 1 2 0 2 0 †.....14
J. Timmons, (28)—2 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 0 * 2 0 †.....13
R. R. Merrill, (29)—1 2 2 0 2 2 1 2 1 * 1 2 2 2 2 0 †.....13
W. H. Law, (28)—1 2 2 2 0 1 2 2 2 2 2 0 2 0 1 2 0 †.....13
J. Von Lengerke, (29)—0 2 1 2 1 1 1 2 0 1 1 2 2 2 1 0 †.....13
H. L. Gates, (28)—* 2 2 2 2 2 0 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 0 †.....12
E. Morgan, (27)—2 2 2 0 2 2 2 2 2 2 * 2 2 2 0 †.....12
H. T. Brown, (26)—2 2 2 0 0 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 0 †.....12
J. A. Finck, (26)—2 1 1 1 1 2 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 † ..11
M. M. Mayhew, (28)—2 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 0 0 2 1 2 2 0 †.....11
E. C. Burkhardt, (27)—2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 0 * 2 1 0 †.....11
R. Phister, (28)—1 1 2 2 0 2 2 2 2 2 2 0 * †....10
F. Lucre, (31)—0 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 0 0 †....10
T. W. Latham, (28)—2 2 2 2 * 2 1 1 2 * 1 1 0 †.....10
J. G. Knowlton, (28)—2 2 2 2 2 2 2 0 2 2 2 0 2 0 †.....10
H. McPherson, (27)—1 2 2 2 0 2 * 2 2 2 2 2 0 †. 9
G. Corning, Jr., (27)—2 2 0 2 0 2 2 2 2 1 2 1 2 0 †.....9
R. V. Disbroro, (28)—0 2 2 2 2 2 1 * * 2 2 2 †.....9
S. Cunningham, (27)—2 2 2 2 2 * * 2 1 2 2 2 0 †.....9
B. F. Smith, (27)—2 2 2 0 2 0 2 2 2 2 2 2 * †..9
P. I. Clark, (27)—2 0 2 2 2 2 2 1 2 2 * 2 †....8
R. E. Gray, (26)—2 2 0 2 2 2 2 2 1 1 0 * †....8
A. S. Hunter, (27)—2 2 1 2 0 2 2 2 0 2 2 0 * †...8
E. W. Price, (28)—2 1 2 2 1 0 1 2 2 0 0 * †..8
E. B. Harris, (26)—0 2 2 2 0 2 2 2 2 0 2 * †...8
G. A. Mosher, (28)—2 2 * 2 2 * 2 2 2 2 2 0 †...8
N. H. Astfalk, (27)—2 2 2 2 0 * 2 2 2 1 0 †...8
O. R. Dickey, (29)—2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 †.....24
S. Glover, (30)—2 2 2 2 2 2 0 †.....5
G. W. Coulston, (28)—2 2 2 2 2 2 0 †.....5
R. O. Heikes, (30)—2 2 2 2 2 0 †.....4
Fen Cooper, (28)—2 2 2 * †.....3
E. F. Thomas, (28)—2 0 †.....2
G. W. Cubberly, (28)—* †.....0
Carl Von Lengeke, (28)—0 †.....0
```

*Dead out of bounds. †Dropped.

Glover and Coulston shot off for second and third places. Glover killed nine birds and Coulston 8 on the shoot-off, for seventh and eighth places Cubberly defeated Carl Von Lengerke.

## SECOND TEAM WINS A GAME.

**The New-York Colts Play Some Excellent Baseball.**

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 26.—The New-York baseball teams played two games to-day. In the first the Second Team had the best of both batting and fielding. The following are the scores:

MORNING GAME.

| REGULARS. | R | 1B | PO | A | E | SECOND TEAM. | R | 1B | PO | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gleason, 2b. | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 2 | Fuller, ss. | 3 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Y'H'n, cf. | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | W. Clark, 1b. | 2 | 3 | 13 | 0 | 0 |
| G. Davis, 3b. | 0 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 0 | Cavelle, cf. | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Tiernan, rf. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Mulligan, rf. | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Pfeffer, ss. | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 2 | Battam, 3b. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| H. Davis, 1b. | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 1 | Con'ton, lf. | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Stafford, lf. | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | Wilson, 2b. | 2 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| Foster, c. | 0 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | Zearfoss, c. | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Seymour, p. | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 3 | Clarke, p. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Kagey, p. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Bowen, p. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Total | 3 | 4 | 21 | 9 | 6 | Total | 9 | 5 | 21 | 11 | 3 |

Regulars .....0 0 0 0 0 0 3—3
Second Team.....1 0 2 1 0 0 5—9

Earned runs—Regulars, 1; Second Team, 1. First base by errors—Regulars, 4; Second Team, 1. Left on bases—Regulars, 4; Second Team, 6. First base on balls—Off Seymour, 7; off Kagey, 2; off Clarke, 1. Struck out—By Clarke, 1. Three-base hit—Stafford. Two-base hits—W. Clark Seymour, (2,) Mulligan. Sacrifice hits—Mulligan, Cavelle. Stolen bases—Fuller, W. Clark, (2,) Connaughton, Zearfoss, Pfeffer, Foster. Double play—Seymour, H. Davis, and Foster. Hit by pitcher—By Seymour, (1,) by Kagey, (1.) Wild pitch—Seymour. Umpire—Mr. Farrell.

AFTERNOON GAME.

| REGULARS. | R | 1B | PO | A | E | SECOND TEAM. | R | 1B | PO | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gleason, 2b. | 0 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 1 | Fuller, ss. | 0 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| V. Halt'n, cf. | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | W. Clark, 1b. | 0 | 1 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| G. Davis, 3b. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | Cavelle, cf. | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Tiernan, rf. | 2 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 0 | Mulligan, rf. | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Pfeffer, ss. | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 0 | Battam, 3b. | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| H. Davis, 1b. | 0 | 2 | 8 | 0 | 0 | Con'gh'n, lf. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 0 |
| Stafford, lf. | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Seymour, 2b. | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Foster, c. | 1 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 0 | Wilson, c. | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| Farrell, c. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | German, p. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Flynn, p. | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Kagey, p. | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Meekin, p. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | | | | | | |
| Total | 8 | 14 | 27 | 9 | 3 | Total | 2 | 6 | 27 | 16 | 3 |

Regulars .....0 3 2 0 0 2 1 0 0—8
Second Team.....0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—2

Earned runs—Regulars, 4. First base by errors—Regulars, 2; Second Team, 2. Left on bases—Regulars, 6; Second Team, 5. First base on balls—Off Flynn, 1; off Meekin, 1; off German, 3; off Kagey, 1. Struck out—By Flynn, 2; by German, 1. Two-base hits—Stafford, Connaughton, Flynn. Sacrifice hit—Pfeffer. Stolen bases—Connaughton, (2,) Seymour, Gleason, (2,) G. Davis, (2,) Tiernan, Pfeffer, H. Davis, Stafford. Double plays—Connaughton to W. Clark; Pfeffer to Gleason; Kagey to Seymour; Pfeffer to Gleason to H. Davis. Umpire—Mr. Clarke.

## Next Season's Baseball Umpires.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—President N. E. Young has appointed the following baseball umpires for this season: Sheridan, Lynch, Timothy Hurst, Robert Emslie, Timothy Keefe, George E. Weidman, Hardy Henderson, with Dan Campbell of Philadelphia as substitute. With the exception of Weidman and Henderson, these men are well known. President Young believes that the present corps of umpires is a strong one.

## PARK BANK STILL LEADS.

**Had a Lively Bowling Game to Beat the Mechanics' National.**

The bank clerks' bowling tournament was continued in Thumann's alleys Wednesday evening. Five teams were scheduled, including the Bank for Savings, Mechanics' National, Importers and Traders', Continental National, and National Park Banks. Several surprises were furnished, among which was the takedown of the Savings team by the Mechanics' boys. The Continental team was unfortunate in being unable to roll their full team.

In the first game the teams from the Bank for Savings and Mechanics' Bank met, and the latter, who are the second last in the tournament, furnished a surprise for every one, particularly the Savings' boys, by taking the lead in the third frame, and maintaining it without difficulty to the end, eventually winning by a margin of 60 pins, with a total of 762, against the Savings' team 680. Walker, Langdon, and Knowles of the Mechanics' team rolled the creditable scores of 169, 170, and 173, respectively. The Savings' team did not play in anything like their usual form.

The second teams drawn were the Importers and Traders' and Continental Nationals, and had the latter been able to roll five men the Importers' boys would have had to hustle a bit to beat them. As it was, the first-mentioned had little trouble in disposing of their four opponents, the final score being 753 against 587.

Directly the third game between National Park and Mechanics' was called the "rooters" commenced, and the alleys were like Bedlam. The score at the finish was Park, 727; Mechanics', 670. Although his team lost, Knowles (Mechanics') rolled the high score of 188.

The summaries:

| BANK FOR SAVINGS. | | | MECHANICS' NAT'L. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Name. | Str. | Spr. Score. | Name. | Str. | Spr. Score. |
| Harper .....2 | 4 | 142 | Walker .....1 | 7 | 169 |
| Leech .....0 | 4 | 109 | Harbison ....1 | 3 | 114 |
| Gibson .....1 | 5 | 144 | Clason .....1 | 5 | 136 |
| Harriott ....1 | 5 | 141 | Langdon ....3 | 4 | 170 |
| Gallagher ..2 | 4 | 144 | Knowles ....3 | 5 | 173 |
| Total....6 | 22 | 680 | Total....9 | 24 | 762 |

FRAMES.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mechanics' | 62 | 128 | 203 | 302 | 395 | 489 | 568 | 632 | 689 | 762 |
| B'k for S'v'gs. | 80 | 130 | 199 | 285 | 336 | 408 | 476 | 543 | 605 | 680 |

Averages—Mechanics', 152 2-5; Bank for Savings—130. Scorers—E. Miller and W. H. Burnet. Umpire—J. H. Terwilliger.

| IMP. & TRADERS'. | | | CONTINENTAL. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Name. | Str. | Spr. Score. | Name. | Str. | Spr. Score. |
| Spencer .....2 | 5 | 175 | Wright .....1 | 4 | 135 |
| Haines .....0 | 9 | 158 | Pickard .....1 | 3 | 120 |
| Benn .....2 | 5 | 151 | Field .....3 | 4 | 163 |
| Lupton .....2 | 3 | 136 | Weiler .....5 | 1 | 169 |
| Paynter ....2 | 3 | 133 | | | |
| Total .....9 | 25 | 753 | Total ....10 | 12 | 587 |

FRAMES.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| I. & Tr'ders'. | 92 | 159 | 223 | 291 | 378 | 458 | 534 | 610 | 687 | 753 |
| Continental | 56 | 129 | 183 | 254 | 306 | 348 | 413 | 482 | 531 | 587 |

Averages—Importers & Traders', 150 3-5; Continental, 146⅗. Scorers—C. Block and N. Meyer. Umpire—E. Miller.

| NATIONAL PARK. | | | MECHANICS' NAT'L. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Name. | Str. | Spr. Score. | Name. | Str. | Spr. Score. |
| Terwilliger .2 | 3 | 139 | Walker .....0 | 6 | 135 |
| Mayor .....2 | 5 | 134 | Harbison ....1 | 3 | 121 |
| MacDougall.1 | 2 | 113 | Clason .....0 | 3 | 91 |
| Miller .....1 | 6 | 158 | Langdon ....3 | 2 | 135 |
| Faries .....3 | 3 | 163 | Knowles ....2 | 7 | 188 |
| Total.....9 | 19 | 727 | Total.....6 | 21 | 670 |

FRAMES.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nat'l Park... | 60 | 120 | 183 | 260 | 343 | 417 | 491 | 565 | 641 | 727 |
| Mech. Nat'l.. | 56 | 126 | 180 | 259 | 326 | 398 | 469 | 540 | 609 | 670 |

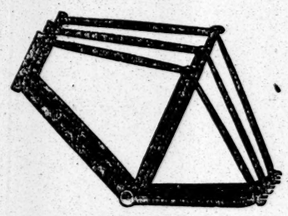
Averages—National Park, 145 2-7; Mechanics' National, 134. Scorers—C. Block and N. Meyer. Umpire—C. H. Haines.

## Princeton in the Relay Race.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 26.—Manager Turner of the Princeton track team said to-day that Princeton will probably enter a team in the relay race of the invitation track meet of the University of Pennsylvania, on April 28. Owing to the ill feeling which has existed between the Tigers and Pennsylvania during the past two years, the Princeton Faculty are opposed to athletic contests between the students of the two institutions, but, inasmuch as the competition in a general relay race would be open to several teams, and not confined to Princeton and Pennsylvania exclusively, Manager Turner thinks the sanction of the faculty can be obtained for his contemplated action. Princeton's chance of winning the race will not be greatly weakened by the absence of her team at Athens. Her best quarter men remaind at home. If a team is sent, it will chosen from these men: Colfelt, '99; Jones, '99; Graver, '97; Brokaw, '97; Laing, '99, and Allen, P. G.

Flint's Fine Furniture.
Choice bits which cannot be duplicated at these low prices.

BICYCLES.
The Spalding Bicycle FRAME..
The style of frame generally accepted as combining the most good points with a minimum of lightness and the maximum of strength is the single tube Diamond, but even in frames of this general pattern there are variations which divide them into two classes—good and bad. There is no medium in a bicycle frame—it is either a good frame or a bad frame, and is the keystone in the construction of the bicycle.
The "Spalding" frame will be found to differ from any other frame, and we make



the broad claim that it is the stiffest and strongest ever constructed. It is tubular throughout, and in consequence is not subject to vibratory breakage, which is so apparent in frames constructed with forged connections. We have endeavored to eliminate forgings as far as possible, and we use but one in the frame, and this at a point where it is necessary to clamp the saddle post with a binding screw.
Fashionable Riding School. Lessons by appointment. Modern cycling taught. Most complete school in the city. Uptown branch, 29, 31, 33 West 42d Street.
See that the Christy Anatomical Saddle is fitted to your bicycle.
A. G. SPALDING & BROS.,
126-130 Nassau Street.
Spalding-Bidwell Co., 29, 31, 33 West 42d Street.
Agencies { Brooklyn—601 Fulton Street. / Jersey City—554 Communipaw Ave.

## Wetmore Is Jersey's Handicapper.

The appointment of John C. Wetmore of Elizabeth and New-York as the official handicapper of the League of American Wheelmen for the State of New-Jersey is sure to meet with hearty approval. The choosing of Mr. Wetmore by Chairman Gideon of the Racing Board was made known yesterday, and in the down-town cycling circles where the news was current the Chairman was commended for what was termed his "wise selection." Mr. Wetmore is an old-timer in cycling, and what he doesn't know about the sport is said not to be worth bothering about. He is a gifted writer, being an associate editor of The Referee and a prominent member of the Quill Club Wheelmen. In selecting Mr. Wetmore, Chairman Gideon was guided largely by the recommendation of Robert Gentle, Chief Consul of New-Jersey, and the entire State board of officers. This fact in itself emphasizes the new handicapper's popularity. S. W. Merrihew was Mr. Wetmore's predecessor.

## AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—The Maplewood Cyclists of Newark have elected these officers: President—Dr. M. H. Carpenter; Vice President—Charles H. Fiske; Secretary and Treasurer—William H. Kemp; Frederick Teulon, Whitfield Lammis, and J. W. Whitfield

## ECLECTICS ELECT OFFICERS.

**The National Convention Will Meet in Portland, Oregon, Next June.**

The convention of the Eclectic Society of the State of New-York, which opened Wednesday morning, in the United Charities Building, came to a close yesterday, after the election of officers and the transaction of minor routine business.

A resolution offered by Dr. James H. Bell of this city, requesting the State Board of Regents to confer the honorary degree of medicine upon Dr. George W. Boskowitz, Dean of the Eclectic Medical College of this city, and Dr. O. W. Sutton, the Mayor of Bath, N. Y., was unanimously adopted. The ticket, unanimously elected, was as follows: President—Dr. F. H. Lawrence of Bath, N. Y.; Vice President—Dr. L. Lanzier, New-York; Secretary—Dr. S. A. Hardy, New-York; Treasurer—Dr. Phoebe Low, Liberty, N. Y.; Corresponding Secretary—Dr. E. B. Foote, New-York.

Censors—Dr. G. W. Thompson, New-York; Dr. A. R. Tiel, Matteawan, N. Y.; Dr. F. E. Hill, Brooklyn; Dr. C. Collins, Middletown, N. Y.; Dr. Robert Liston, Albany; Dr. G. A. Reinhardt, Buffalo; Dr. L. E. Harlon, Avoca, N. Y.; Dr. Lee H. Smith, Buffalo, and Dr. O. A. Hyde, New-York.

Board of Examiners to Represent the Eclectic Schools—Drs. E. M. Manwarren, A. R. Tiel, H. Hubbell, and J. P. Nolan.

After the installation of officers, it was decided to hold the next meeting of the State Society here, on the last Wednesday and Thursday of March, 1897.

Dr. W. E. Bloyer of Cincinnati, President of the National Eclectic Association, reported progress in the arrangements for the National Convention, to be held in June, in Portland, Oregon.


### BOARDERS WANTED.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

41st ST., 5 EAST.—Second-story front room; dining room on parlor floor; references.

47th ST., 16 to 20 EAST.—Choice rooms, en suite or singly; parlor dining room; references.

32d ST., 34 WEST.—Parlor suite of two rooms; hall rooms; table board; references.

### FURNISHED ROOMS.

47th ST., 177 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; all conveniences; excellent neighborhood; breakfast if desired; gentlemen only.

### EXCURSIONS.

# EUROPE.

A PARTY WILL LEAVE NEW-YORK IN MAY FOR Paris, Switzerland, Northern Italy and its lakes, Germany, Austria-Hungary, the Rhine, Belgium, London, &c.

Other tours for Italy, North Cape, Russia, &c., &c., in May, June, and July.

Tours to Florida, Nassau, Mexico, California, Yosemite Valley, Alaska, Yellowstone National Park, Hawaii, Japan, China, &c., in season.

Regular Railroad and Steamship Tickets to all points.

Send for Descriptive Book, mentioning information desired.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB,
31 East 14th St.,
Cor. Union Square West,
New-York.

### WINTER RESORTS.

## WHY GO SOUTH?

There is within 58 miles of New-York
AN IDEAL WINTER RESORT.
Finest Winter Hotel in the North.
"AMONG THE PINES."

## THE LAKEWOOD HOTEL.

Piazzas one-third of a mile in extent inclosed in glass and filled with tropical plants.
MUSIC DAILY IN SUN PARLORS.
"SPECIAL RATES BY THE WEEK."
Late of Oriental Hotel, T. F. SILLECK, Lessee,
Manhattan Beach. LAKEWOOD, N. J.

## HOT SPRINGS, NORTH CAROLINA,

Offers attractions nowhere else obtainable. NATURAL THERMAL WATERS, fine baths, a specific in Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, and nervous diseases.

Perfect climate, beautiful scenery. Pullman cars leave New-York daily at 4:30 P. M.; through in 21 hours, via Pennsylvania R. R.

## Mountain Park Hotel
AND COTTAGES.
W. G. DOOLITTLE, Manager.

## The Laurel House
of Lakewood
NOW OPEN.
DAVID H. PLUMER, Manager,
Lakewood, New-Jersey.

### Atlantic City.

## HADDON HALL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
ON THE OCEAN FRONT.

Has enlarged to more than its former capacity. Will hereafter remain open throughout the year. Complete and modern in every detail. Rooms en suite, baths attached.
LEEDS & LIPPINCOTT.

## THE RUDOLF,
Atlantic City, N. J. Directly on the beach. Entirely new. Capacity, 400. Rooms en suite, with fresh and sea water baths attached. Orchestra daily. Late dinners.
J. W. CALLAWAY.

## SEASIDE HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Enlarged and refurnished throughout. Open all the year. Elevator, sea water baths in house, &c.
CHAS. EVANS.

HOTEL BERKELEY,
Atlantic City, N. J. Extreme ocean end Kentucky Ave. Will open March 1. Greatly improved. Steam heat, sun parlors, elevator; every convenience. JAS. & GEO. BEW.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
The celebrated Fall and Winter resort by the sea, HOTEL TRAYMORE.
Appointments and service first-class.
D. S. WHITE, Jr., Proprietor.

THE SHELBURNE,
Atlantic City, N. J.
Remains open throughout the entire year.
J. D. SOUTHWICK, Manager.
Through Pullman cars, via Penna. R. R.

THE CLARENDON,
Virginia Av., near the beach, Atlantic City, N. J. Steam heat. Col. J. M. CLARK.

### INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

## The Misses Ely's School for Girls.
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New-York.

## Miss Peebles and Miss Thompson's
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
30, 32, 34 East 57th St.

### INSTRUCTION—COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

## The Cambridge School,
a select private school for girls. Best preparation for college, many courses not leading to college. Comforts of home. The Director is Mr. ARTHUR GILMAN, Cambridge, Mass.

### BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

OF INTEREST TO INVESTORS.—MONEY wanted to enlarge a manufacturing business. Address, for personal interview, J. A. C., 369 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

### HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

FOR SALE—Brown horse; 7 years; sound, kind, and gentle in single and double harness and under saddle; price, $350. Apply at owner's stable, 145 West 65th St.

### HOTELS.

## THE LANGHAM,
5TH AVE. AND 52D ST.
Desirable suites of pleasant rooms, richly furnished, for the balance of season.
H. O. SHANNON, Mgr.

SELECT PATRONAGE.
GERLACH HOTEL, 27TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY. (Absolutely Fireproof.)
Family apartments furnished and unfurnished; also single rooms with bath. Transient rates, $2.00 per day and upward, European plan, and $4.00 per day and upward on American plan. Engagements now being made for the year, or Winter season.
CHARLES A. GERLACH.


### AUCTION SALES.

FRANK H. SCHENCK - - - Auctioneer
successor to
## EDWARD SCHENCK.
(ESTABLISHED 1851.)
GRAND SALE OF
## Fine Household Effects
at 85 Liberty St.
## This Day, (Friday,) at
One o'Clock.

Consisting of

Vernis-Martin and Mahogany Mirror Back Specimen Cabinets, Bronzes, Royal Vienna, Sevres, Dresden, and Worcester Pottery; collection of choice Engravings and Water Colors, Fur Rugs,

## Magnificent Elliot Hall Chime Clock,

Elegant Vases, Mantel Sets, Lamps, Plates, Fish, Game, and other Sets, &c., &c.

Many Pieces of Old Carved Mahogany Furniture.

### PIANOS AND ORGANS.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale cheap, the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. **Beware of bogus instruments** represented as genuine Steinway pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New-York.

### SURROGATE NOTICES.

WOOD, WILLIAM.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to John Walter Wood, Elizabeth D. Kane, Harriet M. Wood, Helen Wood Watts, Charlotte M. Bell, Chalmers Wood, Van Horne L. Wood, Dennistoun Wood, Henry Duncan Wood, Ellen L. Wood, Helen Mason Wood, George B. Watts, Jr., Helen Green, Julia De P. Watts, Ethel Watts, Sabina Watts, James Watts, John Walter Watts, Henry Watts, Caroline W. Perry, Catherine M. Bell, Edward W. W. Bell, Henry E. Bell, Eleanor Wood, H. Duncan Wood, Jr., William Wood, Gertrude Wood, Cornelia B. Lawrence, and John Walter Wood and Dennistoun Wood, as trustees for Harriet M. Wood, Helen W. Watts, Charlotte M. Bell, Van Horne L. Wood, Ellen L. Wood, Mason Wood, and Helen Mason Wood, under the last will and testament of WILLIAM WOOD, deceased, and to all persons interested in the estate of William Wood, deceased, late of the City of New-York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the nineteenth day of May, 1896, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of John Walter Wood and Dennistoun Wood, as trustees of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 21st day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

LORD, DAY & LORD, Attorneys for Petitioners, No. 120 Broadway, New-York City.
mh27-1aw6wF&my8

LAWSON, MANNING F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MANNING F. LAWSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 393 Canal Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the tenth day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of February, 1896. WILLIAM MILNE, Executor. CHRISTIAN ZABRISKIE, Attorney for Executor, 393 Canal Street, New-York.
f28-1aw6mF

BAKEMAN, HIRAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Hiram Bakeman, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Booraem, Hamilton, Beckett & Ransom, No. 160 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 3rd day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 3rd day of October, 1895. LUCY A. BAKEMAN, Administratrix. BOORAEM, HAMILTON, BECKETT & RANSOM, Att'ys for Administratrix, 160 Broadway, N. Y. City. 04-1aw6mF

BEHRENS, MARY or MARIA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY or MARIA BEHRENS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, in the office of William H. Geiger, at Room 107, in No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of November, 1895. GEORGE KOHLENBUSCH, Administrator. WILLIAM H. GEIGER, Attorney for Administrator, 280 Broadway, N. Y. City. n22-1aw6mF

FARRIN, OLIVER A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Oliver A. Farrin, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 159 West 15th St., in the City of New-York, on or before the tenth day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of November, 1895.—STEPHEN E. ENGLAND, OLIVER F. ENGLAND, AMELIA F. EDWARDS, Executors and Executrix.—CHRISTIAN ZABRISKIE, Attorney for Executors, 393 Canal Street, New-York. n29-1aw6mF

CUTTING, HENRY MASON.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY MASON CUTTING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of Franklin Bartlett, No. 38 Times Building, in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of October, 1895. ANGELA M. CUTTING, Administratrix. FRANKLIN BARTLETT, Attorney for Administratrix, 82 Times Building, New-York City. n1-1aw6mF

NAVARRO, JOSE SOTO.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSE SOTO NAVARRO y Urrutia, also JOSE SOTO NAVARRO, late of the City of Havana, Island of Cuba, Kingdom of Spain, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Olcott, Mestre & Gonzalez, No. 35 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of January, 1896. WILLIAM H. SPEER, Ancillary Executor. OLCOTT, MESTRE & GONZALEZ, Attys. for Ancillary Executor, 35 Broadway, N. Y. City. ja24-1aw6mF

TAYLOR, CORNELIUS E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CORNELIUS E. TAYLOR, late of the City of New-York deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at the office of W. H. Van Steenbergh, No. 10 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 19th day of February, 1896. CORDELIA MARY TAYLOR, Administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of Cornelius E. Taylor, deceased. W. H. VAN STEENBERGH, Attorney for Administratrix, 10 Wall St., New-York City. f21-1aw6mF

CORNELL, ROSE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROSE CORNELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Bliss & Schley, No. 160 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before 1st day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of January, 1896. GEORGE BLISS, Executor. BLISS & SCHLEY, Attorneys for Executor, 160 Broadway, New-York. ja17-1aw6mF

### HOTELS.

## THE SHERWOOD,
5TH AV. & 44TH ST.
A very desirable suite of rooms, suitable for large family; also two small suites—parlor, bedroom, and bath.
GEORGE MURRAY.

## THE AUDUBON.
This new and perfectly equipped apartment house, situated on the northeast corner of Broadway and 39th St., now open and receiving guests. The apartments are rented, furnished or unfurnished, en suite or singly, with regular hotel service included, together with steam heat and gas. W. L. Fish, Manager of the Broadway Apartment House, or his representative, Wm. T. Lovell, can be seen at the Audubon regarding arrangements.

### SURROGATE NOTICES.

SPIES, FRANCIS.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent to Francis F. Spies, Louisa A. Spies, Maria C. Spies, Morris J. Asch, Austin, Nichols & Company, Francis O. Boyd & Company, James S. Barron & Company, John Bingham, Richard J. Bailey, Martha Blanchard, Magdalena Buhler, Bradley & Hubbard Manufacturing Company, Creighton, Morrison & Meehan, Downtown Association, R. E. Dietz Company, George A. Erkenbrach, F. A. Ferris & Company, The Germania Bank, William R. Grace & Company, Frank P. Green, Hanson & Van Winkle Company, Hartley & Graham, Hammel Riglander & Company, Peter Henderson & Company, Johnson & Wilson, J. B. King & Company, Richard Krause, James H. Leverich, Laflin & Rand Powder Company, David Magie, John Munroe & Company, McKesson & Robbins, Heinrich Michelsen, Frank D. Moffat & Company, Emil B. Meyrowitz, Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Company, Miller & Cunningham, National Starch Mfg. Company, Peters, Calhoun & Company, Patterson Brothers, J. Ulrich & Company, Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Company, Schoonmaker & Bairbridge, The J. W. Scott Company, James M. Shaw & Company, Amelia L. Spies, Tiffany & Company, Wallace Elliot & Company, Frederick J. Winston, Francis Higgins, as receiver of North River Bank, Stephen H. Williamson, George H. Wynkoop, Robert D. Benedict, Wyllys Benedict, Edwin C. Sturges, as trustee of the estate of Samuel Mitchell, Charles K. Leicht, George Wright, Adelaide Spalckhaver, as administratrix of estate of John Spalckhaver, Z. L. Tanner, Canadian Bank of Commerce, W. D. Tarrand, Goubaud & Company, Ysidoro Hazera, Kleinwort Sons & Company, David Leon, Felipe Marin, Javier Moran, J. F. Millington, Paulino Ortiz, Panama Railroad Company, Pedro J. Urquia, J. H. Robertson, John Baisley White & Brothers, Frank Borma, Florencio Martinez, Belardo Zelaya, Ignacio Chavez, J. M. Jimenez, Francisco Padilla, Jaun A. Glen, Lyon & Cox, Guillermo Nanne, Munoz & Acosta, Rohrmoser Hermanos, Fannie Decret, Marie LeConte, Ernest LeConte, Leon Betout, Ernest Betout, Henri Messenier, Henrietta Messenier, Josephine Jasmin, Helene Detroyat, Elenora Decret, Anais Decret, Pauline Bonyer, Henry Garre, and the unknown devisees, legatees, heirs, and next of kin of Rosine Louise Marguerite Bondon, nee Garnotel, deceased, and to all persons interested in the estate of Francis Spies, late of the City of New-York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the fifth (uth) day of May, 1896, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of the proceedings of Amelia L. Spies, as executrix of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 27th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

m20-1aw6wF

MORRIS, GOUVERNEUR W.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Walter Rutherfurd, Arthur G. Morris, Cornelia De Camp Williams, Lillian C. Crosby, Estelle Carnochan, Isabella Rutherfurd, Anne M. Stout, Laura L. Wallen, Mary De Camp Bacon, Maria De Camp, Edna De Camp, send greeting:

Whereas, John A. Rutherfurd of the City of New-York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 14th day of October, 1895, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of GOUVERNEUR W. MORRIS, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased; therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the 14th day of April, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament; and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 18th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

B. AYMAR SANDS, Attorney for Executor.
f21-1aw6wF

STAUDENBAUR, CAROLINE.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Nora Weltz, Henrietta Feldendahl, Anna Staudenbaur, Agnes Staudenbaur, Robert Staudenbaur, Louis Staudenbaur, William Weltz, and to all persons interested in the estate of CAROLINE STAUDENBAUR, late of the City of New-York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, at the Surrogate's Court of said City and County, held at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the 28th day of April, 1896, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Henry Weltz and August Riedesamer, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 10th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

LEWIS S. GOEBEL, Atty. for Executors, 41 Park Row, New-York City. mh13-1aw6wF

DOANE, CHILION F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHILION F. DOANE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, Room 73, No. 45 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 19th day of March, 1896. MIRIAM D. DOANE, WILLIAM NELSON CROMWELL, Executors. ALFRED JARETZKI, Attorney for Executors, 45 Wall Street, New-York.

PARKER, ELY S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELY S. PARKER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, Nos. 7 and 9 Warren Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of November, 1895. MINNIE PARKER, Administratrix. GEO. W. WEIFFENBACH, Attorney for Administratrix, Nos. 7 and 9 Warren Street, N. Y. City. n8-1aw6mF

KERR, MARY E. F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY E. F. KERR, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 403, No. 60 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of February, 1896. LEONARD H. KERR, Administrator. SAMUEL G. ADAMS, Attorney for Administrator, 60 Broadway, New-York City. f21-1aw6mF

EMMET, THOMAS ADDIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS ADDIS EMMET, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 20 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of November, 1895. EDWARD F. EMMET, Administrator. R. S. EMMET, Jr., Attorney, &c., 52 Wall St., N. Y. n8-1aw6mF

FOX, LEWIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LEWIS FOX, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Francis B. Chedsey, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 9th day of January, 1896. BENJAMIN FOX, Executor. FRANCIS B. CHEDSEY, Attorney for Executor, 280 Broadway, New-York City. ja10-1aw6mF

### SURROGATE NOTICES.

HURLBUT, ELLA C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELLA C. HURLBUT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of her attorneys, Messrs. Whitehead, Dexter & Osborn, No. 71 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of January, 1896. AUGUSTA D. CHILDS, Executrix. WHITEHEAD, DEXTER & OSBORN, Attorneys for Executrix, 71 Wall Street, New-York.
f7-1aw6mF

GUNTHER, JACOB.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB GUNTHER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Gwillim & Meyers, No. 150 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of February, 1896. LOUIS H. GUNTHER, JACOB P. GUNTHER, HENRY C. GUNTHER, Executors. GWILLIM & MEYERS, Attorneys for Executors, 150 Nassau St.
f28-1aw6mF

### POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending March 28 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

SATURDAY.—At 2 AM for Europe, per steamship Campania, "via Queenstown, (letters for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India must be directed "per Campania";) at 7 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Maasdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Maasdam";) at 7 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Normandie, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Normandie";) at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Ems, (letters must be directed "per Ems";) at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Island, (letters must be directed "per Island.")

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

SATURDAY.—At 9:30 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Caribbee; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Jamaica, per steamship Andes, (letters for Costa Rica must be directed "per Andes";) at 10 AM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Etona; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Seneca, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Seneca";) at 10:30 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela, Curacao, and Savanilla, &c., via Curacao and Maracaibo, per steamship Curacao; at 11 AM for Cape Colony and Natal, per steamship Arapahoe (letters must be directed "per Arapahoe;" at 4:30 PM supplementary 1:30 PM) for Bermuda, per steamship Orinoco; at 7 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Palm Beach.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamer, sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here at the Postoffice at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia,) Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April 1 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Coptic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April 2, at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Hankow, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to April *12 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., March 20, 1896.


### TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

## NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

I. cabin, $60 and upward, according to location. II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100. Aller, Tu., Mch. 31, 10 AM Havel, Tu., Apr. 21, 10 AM Spree, Tu., April 7, 10 AM Trave, Tu., Apr. 28, 10 AM Lahn, Tu., April 14, 10 AM Aller, Thu., Apr. 30, 10 AM Saale, Sat., Apr. 18, 10 AM Spree, Tues., May 5, 10 AM

Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.

Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Ems, March 28, 10 AM Fulda, April 25, 10 AM
Kaiser, April 11, 10 AM Ems, May 2, 10 AM
Werra, April 18, 10 AM Kaiser, May 16, 10 AM

OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

## HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
Line from New-York to
Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, Paris, & Hamburg.
Bismarck, April 9, 9 AM Columbia, May 7, 7 AM
A. Victoria, Apr. 23, 7 AM Normannia, May 14, 11 AM

I. Cabin, $60 and upward; II. Cabin, $45 and $50.
PLYMOUTH-LONDON, 4½ h. Free of Charge by Special Train. CHERBOURG-PARIS 6½ h.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

## American Line.
NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.
PARIS .....April 1 | PARIS .....April 22
ST. PAUL .....April 8 | ST. PAUL .....April 29
NEW-YORK ..April 15 | NEW-YORK ....May 6

## Red Star Line to Antwerp.
Sailing Every Wednesday.
Southwark, April 1, noon | Friesland, April 15, noon
Noordland, April 8, noon | Kensington, Ap. 22, Noon
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

## The Land of the Lily and the Rose.
A specially conducted Party will leave New-York April 1st for Bermuda, the "Paradise of Wheelmen," by the Quebec S. S. Co.'s S. S. Trinidad, under the management of the old-established tourist managers, Thos. Cook & Son. The trip will occupy two weeks, and cost only $75, which includes all expenses. Immediate application necessary to secure good berth. Apply to
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1,225 Broadway, New-York.

FOR THE WINTER GO TO
## BERMUDA.
48 hours by Elegant Steamships weekly. Frosts unknown. Only one to change.
FOR WINTER TOURS GO TO
## WEST INDIES.
30 days' trip, fifteen days in the tropics. For illustrated circulars apply to
A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents,
THOS. COOK & SON, 261 Broadway, N. Y.

## CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Campania, Mr. 28, 5 AM Lucania, April 11, 5 AM
Umbria, April 4, 10 AM Etruria, Apr. 18, 10 A. M

From Pier 40 North River, foot Clarkson St.
Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's office, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

## WHITE STAR LINE.
Britannic, April 1, Noon | Britannic, April 29, Noon
Majestic, April 8, Noon | Majestic, May 6, Noon
Germanic, April 15, Noon | Germanic, May 13, Noon
Teutonic, April 22, Noon | Teutonic, May 20, Noon
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE, FRANCE.
LA NORMANDIE, Delmole. Sat., Mch. 28, 10 AM
LA BRETAGNE, Rupé.....Sat., April 4, 5 AM

Parlor-seat and buffet smoking car attached to Special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa;) seats $1.00 extra.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF TWIN SCREW
STEAMERS—NEW-YORK—LONDON—WEEKLY
MASSACHUSETTS.....March 28, 1896
For freight and passage apply to
NEW-YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Produce Exchange Building, 4 Broadway, New-York
Steamers leave Pier 59 N. R., foot of West 29th St.

NETHERLANDS LINE.
S. S. MAASDAM.....Sat., March 28, 9 A. M.
S. S. EDAM.....Saturday, April 4, 9 A. M.

Steamers call both ways at Boulogne-sur-Mer, France. First cabin, $45-$55; second cabin, $35; steerage at very low rates. Apply for handbook and terms, General Passenger Agency, 39 Broadway.

Panama Railroad Co. Owning and Operating Columbian Line.
THE SEA ROUTE TO SAN FRANCISCO.
Connecting at the Isthmus for all West Coast Ports of Mexico, Central and South America. Steamers sail from Pier foot West 27th St., N. Y.
ADVANCE, Mch. 30, M. FINANCE, April 10, M.
For rates apply at Company's office, 29 Broadway. JOHN MUIR, Traffic Manager.

DELIGHTFUL OCEAN TRIPS FOR TOURISTS AND TRAVELERS via MALLORY STEAMSHIP LINES. One way, Excursion, or Tourist's Tickets to all WINTER RESORTS IN FLORIDA, TEXAS, COLORADO, MEXICO, CALIFORNIA. Our 64-page Tourist Hand Book mailed free upon application. C. H. MALLORY & CO., Pier 20, E. R., N. Y.

SAVANNAH LINE, OCEAN S. S. CO.
Tri-weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight and passage apply to
J. D. Hashagen, E. A. | W. H. Rhett, Gen. Agt.
S.F.&W.R'y. 261 B'way. | Cent. R. R., 317 B'way.
R. L. Walker, Agt. | C. L. Adams, G. P. A.
O.S.S.Co.N Pier 35 N.R. | F.C.&P.R.R. 353 B'way.
G. M. Sorrel, Mg

# THINGS NEW IN SCIENCE

### THE THIRD EXHIBIT MADE BY THE NEW-YORK ACADEMY.

**Apparatus for Photographing the Effect of the Voice, Roentgen Pictures, the Newly Discovered Elements, Argon and Helium, Work in Color Photography, Pictures of Lightning, and Machines for Producing X Rays Shown.**

The New-York Academy of Science held its third exhibit of recent progress in science yesterday afternoon, in the American Museum of Natural History. The exhibits comprised new work which had been done, inventions which had been made, and novel applications of old apparatus since the last exhibition of the academy, a year ago.

There was every kind of scientific apparatus to be seen in the lecture hall, where the display was made, from a six-inch equatorial telescope to cameras for taking colored photographs, and from the larvae of the common earthworm to Prof. Conn's bacillus for making butter sell at higher prices.

The afternoon reception, which was an informal one, was largely attended. Many of those present were young women who were still within the boarding-school age. There were also many women who had reached or passed maturity, and who displayed great interest in the scientific novelties, and conscientiously looked through every eye piece which seemed intended for that purpose.

The physics display, which was in charge of Prof. William Hallock of Columbia College, was one of the most interesting in the entire ollection. It contained, among other things, a complete apparatus for photographing the effect of the voice on gas flames, the tone of the voice being absorbed by hollow bombs arranged for different rates of vibration, and the vibration transmitted by a skin membrane to the burning gas flame.

In order to see the jagged effect upon the flame of the voice, a four-sided mirror was provided, as the vibrations were too swift to be seen by the naked eye. Dr. F. S. Mackey, who has been associated with Prof. Hallock in making these experiments, was kept busy answering the questions put to him by women of an investigating turn of mind.

"I think," said one woman to Dr. Mackey, "if you could turn the mirror more slowly I might see the jagged flame better."

The doctor murmured something about the quick revolution of the four-sided mirror being necessary to get any perceptible effect at all, whereupon the woman, who looked as if she was not accustomed not to have things her own way, gazed at him haughtily and went her way.

Besides the apparatus for voice analysis and many characteristic photographs of its action, the physics exhibit had several Röntgen photographs to show experiments made by Prof. Rood, in order to establish the fact that the rays could be reflected much the same as ordinary light. There was also an excellent collection of pseudo-Röntgen photographs exhibited by H. S. Curtis, made by the leakage of sunlight through an ebonite slide.

The chemistry section, which was in charge of Profs. Loeb and Pellew, had an interesting exhibit of the newly discovered elements argon and helium. These were shown in Geissler tubes, so arranged that a current of electricity could be passed through them in order that their characteristic lines might be seen in the spectroscope. Argon gave a lavender-colored light when the electric current was passed through it, and helium gave a somewhat redder light, though still with a good deal of violet in it.

A dignified elderly man, with a large white mustache, approached the student in charge of the chemistry display yesterday afternoon and said:

"Ah! What have you got there?"

"Argon, the new element," replied the student.

"Is it found in nature?" was the next question.

"Well, I should say it was, seeing that it forms a half per cent. of the atmosphere," replied the student.

"That is all very well," said the elderly man, with a rising inflection in his voice; "I did not ask you whether it was found in the atmosphere or not. I asked you if it was found in nature."

A nice, brisk old woman, dressed in black silk and using gold-rimmed eyeglasses attached to a handle, bore down on the student, who had charge of the newly discovered elements, and at once recognized familiar acquaintances in the two spectroscopes, which were carefully adjusted to show the spectra of argon and helium. She seized the adjusting screw of the first spectroscope and gave it a twist, which pulled it two or three inches out of its place. Then she rapidly turned to the other spectroscope and shifted it in a similar manner.

"I am sorry," she said, turning to the student, "that your spectroscopes are not arranged so that anything can be seen through them. Perhaps you will have them in good order later in the afternoon."

The student smiled and bowed to the old woman as she started to find some other apparatus in good working order, while he sat patiently down to get the two spectroscopes into focus again.

In the photography section some very fine specimens of color photography were shown. The New-York Photogravure Company had reproductions of "Psyche," an Autumn view of Wyant's, and several other well-known pictures in the Metropolitan Museum of Art. These pictures were all taken by the three-color process, and resembled the originals in all essential features.

Sixteen photographs of lightning were shown by W. N. Jennings in this section to prove that lightning is not zigzag, but wavy in its course. Some of these lightning pictures were so realistic as to be uncomfortable to look at.

Dr. Edward Leaming had a very interesting exhibit in this section of three color photo-micrographs, illustrating magnified views of the growth of bone and of the human scalp.

George F. Kunz had a tent erected in the mineralogical section to show that some diamonds are phosphorescent when seen by electric arc light, while others are not. He ascribes the phosphorescence to the presence of a hydrocarbon in the carbon of the diamond. Other things equal, a phosphorescent diamond is not as good as one which contains pure carbon only.

In the electrical section the apparatus for making Röntgen rays was shown, and attracted a large number of visitors. One of Edison's photoscopes, made like an old-fashioned stereoscope without any lenses in the top, and with a layer of tungstate of calcium sprinkled on black paper on the bottom, was provided, and many young women looked at the skeletons of their own hands without alarm. One reason for their composure was that not more than one out of ten of them saw anything at all.

Prof. J. McKeen Cattell, who had charge of the experimental psychology exhibit, had three interesting machines to tell how long persons saw a color before they could press a button to say so. The young women from the Harding schools tried these machines with very disappointing results.

The halls were crowded in the evening with throngs of persons who went to see the exhibits and to hear Prof. J. J. Stevenson give a general survey of recent scientific work, and Prof. M. I. Pupin talk on the Röntgen rays. Prof. Pupin also exhibited the Edison "X ray spectacles," much to the entertainment of the visitors.

J. A. Brashear, the celebrated specialist on lenses, and Ambrose Swasey, who constructed the Lick and the Yerkes telescopes, were among the prominent scientists present. Others who attended were: Mr. and Mrs. William E. Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. Seth Low, Abram S. Hewitt, Charles P. Daly, E. L. Godkin, Addison Brown, Morris K. Jesup, Oswald Ottendorfer, William C. Schermerhorn.

J. A. Allen, N. L. Britton, Charles F. Cox, William Hallock, Harold Jacoby, Morris Loeb, E. O. Hovey, J. L. Wortman, J. McK. Cattell, George S. Huntington, Franz Boas, M. H. Saville, H. F. Osborn, J. F. Kemp, J. K. Rees, H. G. Dyar, L. H. Landy, Cornelius Van Brunt, C. L. Bristol, J. G. Curtis, and C. E. Pellew.

### Child Killed by a Trolley Car.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., March 26.—Christine Vogel, six years old, of 494 Spring Street, was killed by a trolley car of the North Hudson line while playing in front of her home to-day. She ran from behind a furniture van in front of the car. Four of her ribs were broken and she was so badly injured that she died in ten minutes.

## THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—The entertainments of special importance yesterday were the professional début of Mrs. Sydney Harris at the Waldorf, the concert at the Fencers' Club last night, and the sale of bonnets at Mrs. Richard Stevens's at Castle Point, Hoboken, N. J. A large number of prominent New-York society women attended the bonnet sale, and from 2 until 6 o'clock Mrs. Stevens's drawing-rooms were crowded. It is very evident that St. Catherine's Home will receive a most substantial benefit from the sale, for large sums were received for the pretty headgear.

—Mrs. Sydney Harris's début was a most successful one, and was attended by several hundred of the best-known people in New-York. Assisting Mrs. Harris were Miss Roselle, contralto; Miss Anthon, soprano, and Miss Anna Vernon Dorsey, who sang negro melodies. The accompanist was M. Pizzarello. Some of those present were Mrs. John C. Wilmerding, Mrs. Frederick Betts, Mrs. George R. Schieffelin, Mrs. Howland Pell, Mrs. Samuel Barker, Mrs. Charles Stuart Dodge, Mrs. Samuel Borrowe, Mrs. Oliver S. Teall, Mrs. J. Muhlenberg Bailey, Mrs. Walter L. Suydam, Mrs. John Reynolds Totten, Mrs. Valentine G. Hall, and Mrs. Henry G. Trevor.

—The concert last night at the Fencers' Club, 37 West Twenty-second Street, was a most successful affair, for which great credit is due to S. Montgomery Roosevelt, Newbold Morris, John Murray Mitchell, Schuyler Schieffelin, Charles Tatham, Fitzhugh Townsend, W. Scott O'Connor, A. Van Z. Post, and Truman Heminway, who formed the Executive Committee. Assisting on the programme were Mlle. Nita Carritte, Miss Lucille Saunders, Miss Martina Johnson, Albert McGuckin, Perry Averill, and George Moore.

—Miss Sally Frothingham Akers will give a song recital in the Mendelssohn Glee Club Hall, West Fortieth Street, near Broadway, to-morrow evening at 8:30 o'clock. She will be assisted by Mrs. Charles B. Foote, Miss Geraldine Morgan, Richard Hoffman, Mackenzie Gordon, and Ernesto Bello, accompanist. The patronesses are Mme. F. De G. Ashforth, Mrs. E. C. Benedict, Mrs. F. H. Bosworth, Mrs. W. D. Buchanan, Mrs. H. R. Butler, Mrs. Alanson Cary, Miss Callender, Mrs. Walter Cook, Miss De Forest, Mrs. W. C. Demorest, Mrs. H. F. Dimock, Mrs. Isaac Denby, Mrs. William H. Draper, Mrs. C. B. Foote, Mrs. William N. Guernsey, Mrs. C. A. Hamilton, Mrs. F. G. Hastings, Mrs. Laurence Hutton, Mrs. C. M. Raymond, Mrs. George C. Riggs, Mrs. Walter Shirlaw, Mrs. William G. Slade, Mrs. George H. Smith, Mrs. C. H. Valentine, and Mrs. J. E. Wayland. Tickets may be procured from Mrs. George C. Riggs of 131 West Eleventh Street, Mrs. C. M. Raymond of 20 Fifth Avenue, Mrs. C. B. Foote of 10 West Forty-sixth Street, Mrs. F. De G. Ashforth of 135 East Eighteenth Street, Mrs. W. D. Buchanan of 139 West Thirteenth Street, and Mrs. F. H. Bosworth of 2 West Forty-sixth Street. The programme will be as follows:

Duo, (two pianofortes.)
Variations on a theme of Beethoven..Saint-Saens
Mrs. Foote and Mr. Hoffman.
"La Fée aux Chansons".....Bemberg
"Liebe".....Schumann
"Hark! Hark! the Lark".....Schubert
Miss Akers.
Violin solo, "Ballade et Polonaise"..Vieuxtemps
Miss Morgan.
Scene et Air d'Ophélie ("Hamlet").....Thomas
Miss Akers.
"Ah Non Credea l'Affitta" ("Mignon").Thomas
"Loch Lomond" (old Scotch song)
"Hertzens Fruehling".....F. Von Wickede
Mr. Gordon.
Serenade.....Jensen
"Consells a Nina".....Wekerlin
Miss Akers.
Songs (with violin obligato)—
"Tell Me, Beautiful Maiden".....Gounod
"Dreams".....Streletzki
Miss Akers and Miss Morgan.
Duos, (two pianofortes.)
Passacaille.....T. Thomé
Intermede.....C. Chaminade
Mrs. Foote and Mr. Hoffman.
Songs, (first time.)
"Lend Me Thy Fillet, Love"
Kate Douglas Wiggin
"My Laddie" (ms.).....Kate Douglas Wiggin
"She Is So Fair".....Kate Douglas Wiggin
(Kindly accompanied by the composer.)
Miss Akers.
Violin solos.
Legende.....Wieniawsky
Zapateado.....Sarasate
Miss Morgan.
"Villanelle".....Eva Dell' Acqua

—The Misses Baltes of 100 East Seventy-third Street will give the last of their informal "at homes" for this season to-morrow afternoon.

—Mrs. Thomas Warren Ormiston of 39 West Eighty fourth Street has given the use of her drawing room for a charity tea from 3 until 10 o'clock P. M. to-day. The proceeds will be devoted to the St. Christopher Home for Children.

—Invitations have been sent out for the marriage of Miss Ruby Louise Shaw, a daughter of Capt. Thomas Shaw of the First Artillery, United States Army, to Robert Thomas. The ceremony will take place at Fort Hamilton on April 7.

—Mme. Louis P. Di Cesnola and the Misses Di Cesnola of 109 East Fifty-seventh Street received informally yesterday afternoon.

—A luncheon party was given yesterday by Mrs. James C. Peabody of 155 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street in honor of Miss Helen Louise Benson, whose marriage to John T. Fisher will be celebrated very soon. The table was handsomely decorated with mounds of roses. Among the guests were Miss Blanche Peabody, Miss Williams, Miss Agnes Williams, Miss Colgate, and Miss Emilie Gambier, who are to be among the attendants at the wedding.

—Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Josephine Adams, the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James J. Adams of Delaware Avenue, Buffalo, and a granddaughter of the late Archibald F. Adams of New-York, to William H. Hatton, formerly of Washington, and now residing in Paris. The wedding will be celebrated early in June.

—The recent performance of "Patience" by amateurs in the Metropolitan Opera House, under the management of Frank Russak, and in aid of the athletic interests of the New-York University, was so successful, artistically, socially, and financially, that it has been decided to repeat the performance on the evening of April 7 at Yonkers, N. Y., for the benefit of St. John's Riverside Hospital, a charity which a large number of the best-known people in Yonkers take great interest in. The stage in the Yonkers theatre is much smaller than that of the Metropolitan Opera House, and consequently all of the 180 principals and members of the chorus of the last company cannot take part in the performance. Special cars have been engaged for transportation, and the performers will return to New-York the same evening, the expenses being paid by the manager. Two rehearsals preparatory to the performance will be held on the evenings of March 31 and April 6 in the New Manhattan Athletic Club's theatre, at Madison Avenue and Forty-fifth Street.

—The class in the "History and Development of Greek Sculpture" organized by Mrs. Mary H. Flint met in the Berkeley Lyceum, 19 West Forty-fourth Street, yesterday, to learn of "Sculpture After Alexander the Great." The lecture treated of the schools of Rhodes and Pergamos, Greek sculpture in Rome, Roman portrait sculpture, and archaistic statues. Among the members of this class are Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, Mrs. Laurence Hutton, Mrs. D. B. Ivison, Mrs. George W. Kemp, Mrs. Clarence Postley, and Mrs. J. Langdon Ward.

—A series of morning readings will be given at the home of Mrs. Alcinous B. Jamison of 43 West Forty-fifth Street, by Mrs. Florence Grey on "The Christian Mystics." The first reading will be given on March 31, and a second one on Good Friday, at the same hour—11 o'clock. Ten other readings will follow on succeeding Tuesday and Friday mornings. The initial mystic is St. Mary Magdalene. Tickets for the course (by invitation only) may be obtained of Miss Bininger of 533 Fifth Avenue. PATRIARCH.

## READY TO ABIDE BY THE LAW.

**Care Taken by Silversmiths to Sell Only Goods Up to Standard.**

A member of the Gorham Manufacturing Company said yesterday regarding the indictments found against silversmiths on the charge of selling as sterling articles not up to the standard:

"So far as the Gorham Manufacturing Company is concerned, it is a matter of history how we stand upon the question, and we are perfectly willing to leave it to the public to decide as to whether we would be likely to be guilty of such monumental foolishness as intentionally to violate a law which we have done our utmost to establish and maintain, and which we hope before long will be National in its scope.

"The care taken by the Gorham Company to make absolutely certain the sterling quality of our wares is a matter of public knowledge. Constant assays are made by experts of every melting which takes place in the works. We are not content with a single test, but trials are repeated at all stages of manufacture. A record of these assays is kept, and in no instance are wares allowed to leave our shops below the legal standard. When articles are soldered the fineness of the silver composing them is increased sufficiently to compensate for the necessary amount of solder. The same scrutiny is given to articles of small size as is bestowed upon the most important pieces.

"We do not manufacture jewelry, and this and some small articles are sometimes bought outside for our retail department, but even upon these a constant watch is kept, and articles from different makers are assayed from time to time to insure their coming up to the legal standard, and wherever any article is found below that quality it is instantly removed from stock.

"The silversmiths and jewelers who were instrumental in having the law placed upon the statute books, and who now, by tactics yet to be explained, find themselves indicted under its provision, are to a man, as far as I can learn, insisting that the law prohibiting both the sale and manufacture of dishonest silverware be allowed to stand exactly as it is."

## SOUGHT A RENEWAL OF LICENSE.

**Saloon Too Near De La Salle Institute, It Was Contended.**

Christian Clausen, a saloon keeper of 1,029 Sixth Avenue, obtained a writ of certiorari some days ago directing the Excise Commissioners to review a decision refusing him a renewal of his license.

The case was argued before Justice Pryor, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, and it gave rise to a question whether De La Salle Institute, in West Fifty-eighth Street, was devoted only to educational purposes.

The license was refused Clausen on the ground that his saloon was within 200 feet of the institute. The board held that the building was devoted to educational purposes solely. Samuel Untermyer, counsel for Clausen, admitted the location of the saloon, but he held that the institute was used for purposes other than education. The place, he said, was owned by the Christian Brothers, some of whom board there and teach in other schools.

It was also contended that, inasmuch as the saloon was in Sixth Avenue and the school in Fifty-eighth Street, the license could be granted under the law, which says "on the same street or avenue" when referring to the prescribed limits.

Julius M. Mayer, who appeared for the Excise Board, said the teachers Mr. Untermyer had mentioned might at any time be transferred to duty in De La Salle Institute. Relative to the position of the saloon, Mr. Mayer said a decision on a similar question had already been made, adverse to Mr. Untermyer's contention. Justice Pryor reserved his decision yesterday.

## ACCUSED OF THEFT AND BIGAMY.

**Charges Against A. J. Goodwin from Colorado and Brooklyn.**

Arthur J. Goodwin, who is charged, the police say, with bigamy and with robbing several firms by which he was employed, was arrested Wednesday night, and in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday he was remanded until the police of Cripple Creek, Col., are heard from.

Goodwin is an Englishman, and is about thirty-two years old. He says he is a bookkeeper. It is said that on March 1, 1895, while an agent of the Continental Oil Company at Cripple Creek, Col., he disappeared with $1,200. He was arrested in St. Louis, Mo., on Sept. 30, 1895, and was taken to Cripple Creek, where he was to have had his hearing on Jan. 20, 1896. He again disappeared, and it was learned that he had sailed from this city to Europe on the steamship New-York. He returned here a short time ago. His presence in the city was discovered, and his arrest followed.

The charge of bigamy against him comes from Brooklyn. It is said that on Aug. 7, 1890, he was married in the Church of St. John the Evangelist in Brooklyn to Maggie Gallagher. She is still living, and it is charged that on Nov. 21, 1891, Goodwin married Sadie O'Neill at the home of the Rev. Charles S. Brown of 255 Dean Street, Brooklyn. His first wife says that he was at one time a soldier in the British Army and deserted, but that he has forged papers in his possession which state that he was discharged from the army.

The police say that Goodwin while employed by the firm of Perkins & Edwards, in Broadway, near Fourth Street, in 1892, fled with $400 belonging to the firm. They also say that he stole $150 from Spencer & Son of Brooklyn.

### Gold Watch for Capt. Stork.

In the rooms of the Italian Society, 50 Mulberry Street, the Italian Laborers' Union, through W. Barrow, yesterday presented to Capt. Joseph Stork of the tug Nimrod a handsomely engraved gold watch in recognition of his rescue of fifty-four men during a storm on Feb. 11. The watch was engraved as follows: "Presented for love, honor, and esteem, in rescuing fifty-four fellow-beings from the drifting scows of the New-York Street Cleaning Department during the storm on Feb. 11, 1896, off Rockaway Inlet." The rescue, made by Capt. Stork, was at the risk of his own life.

### Grimes Convicted of Manslaughter.

NEW-DORP, S. I., March 26.—The trial of Thomas Grimes, charged with murdering his brother, Edward Grimes, was concluded in the Supreme Court at Richmond this afternoon. The trial was suspended Tuesday, when the prisoner was overcome with nervous prostration while telling his story of the tragedy.

The jury was out less than an hour to-day and returned a verdict of manslaughter in the first degree, but recommended the prisoner to the extreme mercy of the Court. Justice Smith sentenced him to five years in Sing Sing Prison.

### Bulkhead on Sherman's Creek.

At its meeting yesterday, the Dock Board passed resolutions providing for the building of a crib bulkhead on the northeast side of Sherman's Creek, opposite One Hundred and First Street. The bulkhead is to be 700 feet in length. The leases of sixty-six pieces of dock property will be disposed of by auction on April 14. The property is on the North, East, and Harlem Rivers.


NOTICE TO PUBLISHERS

THE NEW-YORK TIMES

is now prepared to fill orders for composition on newspapers, books, pamphlets, or other publications at moderate rates.

Address PUBLISHER.


## DECORATIONS FOR EASTER

**ORNATE AND ELABORATE FLORAL DISPLAYS IN THE CHURCHES.**

**All Denominations Vying with One Another in Making Preparation for the Festival—Last Year's Effects to be Surpassed—The Sombre Hues of Good Friday to be Supplanted with Emblems of Joy—Favorite Plants.**

Handsomer than usual will be the floral decorations in New-York churches this Easter. There seems to be on the part of nearly all of them a desire to outdo each other in such displays, and the ingenuity of florists is taxed to devise striking, yet tasteful, designs for floral pieces. Not only are the Catholic and the Episcopal churches rivaling each other in this respect, but Protestant churches of other denominations are entering into competition, so that the result will undoubtedly be pleasing to the churchgoer and profitable to the florist.

Many of the churches will be decorated with palms on Palm Sunday and draped in black on Good Friday.

The altar and windows of Trinity Church will be decorated with tall palms on Sunday, and on Good Friday they will be draped. A black strip will be stretched across the reredos, and in the centre will be a white cross. On Easter Sunday the altar, the altar steps and railing and the baptismal font will be decorated with lilies, palms, and potted plants.

Over the altar in St. Paul's Chapel there will be suspended on Palm Sunday a large screen of palms. The altar and lectern will be draped on Good Friday, and on Easter Sunday the altar will be bright with Easter lilies, and potted plants will be placed in the windows.

The Church of the Heavenly Rest will be beautifully decorated on Easter, but on Palm Sunday and Good Friday the floral display will be very simple. On Easter Sunday a large wreath of lilies will be placed above the picture of Christ above the altar, and back of the altar there will be a massive bank of Easter lilies and lilies of the valley. Flowering pink and white plants will be arranged on each side of the chancel, and the portraits of the twelve Apostles on the church walls will be draped with Southern clematis.

It is customary for the parishioners of St. Thomas's Church to decorate that church at their individual expense, so that the floral display there will probably excel anything of the kind in the city. A dozen different floral firms are engaged in the work. The altar will be wreathed around the top and bottom with light-colored flowers, to relieve the sombreness of the place, and an effort will be made to make the church look as gay as possible. The lectern will be decorated with garlands of white and pink roses. The Kemp and Moffatt memorial windows will also be handsomely decorated. Besides these, there will be crosses and other floral designs distributed on the altar and through the church.

The Palm Sunday decorations in St. Bartholomew's Church will be simple, but no expense will be spared to beautify the interior of the edifice on Easter Sunday. Banks of flowers will be ranged behind the altar, and there will be two white crosses with the word "Easter" in pink. Wreaths of roses will be placed in the memorial windows to the two children of the Rev. Dr. Cooke, former rector of the church, and several tablets on the walls will be decorated. The font, which is also a memorial, will be hidden under lilies.

The Easter decorations in the Church of the Incarnation will be elaborate. Back of the altar there will be a number of magnificent palms from 16 to 20 feet high; the altar rail will be covered with lilies, and the altar will be banked in with lilies and hydrangeas.

Arrangements have been made for a beautiful floral display in the Methodist church at Madison Avenue and Sixtieth Street. The pulpit in that church is very high. It will be covered with lilies, and banked on the corners with hydrangeas, azaleas, and genestas. The font will be filled with pink hydrangeas.

Palms and lilies will form the bulk of the Easter decorations in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church. Vases of lilies backed by high palms will be placed in the pulpit, and in front of it there will be more palms and lilies, with hydrangeas and genestas, which will be banked high.

Dutch bulbs, tulips, hyacinths, azaleas, and lilies, all growing in pots, will be the Easter decorations in the Collegiate Dutch Church. They will be banked on a table in front of the high pulpit, and will make a beautiful effect.

Immense palms on pedestals will decorate the main altar of St. Patrick's Cathedral on Palm Sunday. This will be the only floral display in the Cathedral on that day, and on Holy Thursday the altar of St. Joseph, on the Fifty-first Street side of the Cathedral, will be decorated with Easter lilies. These will be removed the same night, and on Good Friday the main altar will be heavily draped in black. These sombre decorations will give way on Easter Sunday to one of the most magnificent floral displays in the city. The details have not yet been arranged, but more than 3,000 lilies will form a portion of the display. These will be on the main altar only.

Grace Church, St. Leo's Church, and other prominent churches in the city will be transformed on Easter Sunday into bowers of flowers.

## NEW CLOTHES FOR A SHORT TRIP.

**Bellevue Insane Patients Use Them Only in Crossing the East River.**

Ten more insane men were sent from Bellevue Hospital to Ward's Island yesterday.

Each patient was supplied with new clothing, consisting of woolen underwear, a pepper and salt suit, a black overcoat, a black soft hat, woolen half hose, and a pair of shoes. The cost of the new clothing supplied under the rules of the State authorities is from $16 to $17 for each person, but on arrival at Ward's Island, after the short trip across the East River, the patient is required to put on the asylum dress.

What is to be done with the new clothes thus cast aside is a question that is causing much talk among the authorities at Bellevue and Ward's Island. The State Hospital officials say that the clothes cannot be returned to Bellevue for use by other patients, and if they are retained it will be necessary to build a storehouse on Ward's Island for them.

President Croft of the Charities Department said yesterday that he did not know whether the patients sent to Ward's Island continued to wear the new clothing in the asylum or were supplied there with an institution garb. He said that as far as he knew none of the new clothing had been returned to Bellevue from the asylum.

In speaking about the requirements made by the State officials for new clothing, he said that there was no law on the subject, but that it was a rule of the State Lunacy Commission which demanded it, and the matter is now to be taken to the Court of Appeals by the Lunacy Commission, to learn whether or not it is empowered to order patients to be supplied with new clothing. If the Charities Board is ordered by the courts to supply new clothing to insane patients, it will make suits at a low cost. President Croft showed the reporter a suit that was made at the cost of $2.25.

### "The Poisoner of Zenda."

The Ninth Company, Seventh Regiment, N. G. N. Y., will produce at the Carnegie Lyceum, Fifty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue, a travesty, "The Poisoner of Zenda," written by Guy Carryl, a member of Company K, to-night and to-morrow evenings, and Saturday matinée. The cast was given in THE SUNDAY TIMES.

The coronation scene, including a quintet of Ambassadors, wearing genuine foreign uniforms, is from the collection of Charles W. Whitney, a member of the Ninth Company. The orchestra is under the leadership of Ernest Neyer. Tickets will be on sale at the office of C. W. Whitney, 331 Madison Avenue, until Friday noon; after that time, at the box office of the Carnegie Lyceum. The Ninth Company has in the past been famous for its amateur theatrical productions, and the indications are that the one about to be presented will surpass any of those heretofore given.

## MEDICAL INSPECTOR KERSHNER.

**The President's Indorsement of His Dismissal from the Navy.**

WASHINGTON, March 26.—After holding it back for more than a week, Secretary Herbert to-day made public the indorsement of President Cleveland in the case of Medical Inspector Edward Kershner, who was dismissed from the navy on March 10 on conviction of a "violation of a lawful regulation issued by the Secretary of the Navy," and of scandalous conduct tending to the destruction of good morals. The charges involved perjury, and the court-martial sentenced the Medical Inspector to dismissal. Secretary Herbert, many months ago, sent the case to the President, with the recommendation that the sentence be confirmed, but the President did not act until March 17 inst. The President's indorsement follows:

The sentence in the foregoing case of Medical Inspector Edward Kershner, United States Navy, is hereby confirmed and approved.

I have examined all the proceedings in this case and everything bearing upon it with the utmost care, and would have been glad to find a justification for a mitigation of the sentence imposed. I have not been able, however, to escape the conviction that Medical Inspector Kershner, with an unworthy intent and in an insubordinate spirit, violated an important and salutary regulation of the Navy Department. I am also fully convinced that, to conceal his fault, he deliberately and under oath gave evidence before a court of inquiry which, if it did not technically constitute perjury, amounted to a plain and intentional suggestion of falsehood and a willful suppression of the truth.

These offenses of which the accused has been found guilty involve so much that is perilous to the high sense of honor that should characterize the personnel of our navy, and so much that is dangerous to proper discipline in that branch of our service, that it seems to me a proper regard for public duty precludes my interference with the sentence which the court-martial has imposed.

Secretary Herbert, on March 19, appended the following: "Medical Inspector Edward Kershner, United States Navy, accordingly ceases to be an officer of the navy from the date of this order."

## THE ANTI-TOBACCO TRUST FIGHT.

**Action in Newark Opened with Reading of Voluminous Testimony.**

NEWARK, N. J., March 26.—Action against the American Tobacco Company to have the corporation declared unlawful and to restrain it from refusing to sell its products to jobbers in other brands of cigarettes was opened in the Chancery Chambers this morning. John P. Stockton, Attorney General, is the complainant, and brings the action against the concern on the ground that it is a trust and monopoly, the information to that effect being furnished by J. R. Miller & Son of this city.

The Attorney General is represented by Thomas N. McCarter, Sr., Thomas N. McCarter, Jr., Frederic W. Stevens, B. F. Einstein, Milton S. Guiterman, and Felix H. Levy. Richard V. Lindabury appeared for the defendants, assisted by Joseph H. Choate and W. W. Fuller.

The testimony previously taken in the case by Master in Chancery Frederic Adams and by Commissioners in New-York State, Indianapolis, Ind., and St. Louis, Mo., fills thirteen typewritten books, or 1,800 pages in all, and as it was agreed that all this testimony be read in open court, the taking of oral testimony was postponed until Tuesday next. In accordance therewith, the witnesses were discharged until that day, and the reading of the testimony was taken up. The reading, it is probable, will not be finished for three days.

## SWORE MR. PIERCE WAS KIND.

**Continuation of the Westchester Children's Home Investigation.**

WHITE PLAINS, March 26.—Referee Guernsey to-day continued the investigation into the charges against Superintendent Pierce of the Westchester Temporary Home for Destitute Children.

William Schlobohm, the son of a Yonkers Alderman; Henry Thomas, and Florence Thomas, colored, and Emma Peebles, former inmates of the home; Dena R. Carter, a kindergarten teacher, and others testified that they had seen no cruel treatment of inmates by the Superintendent. They had, however, seen children punished with the cat-o'-nine-tails and by being chained together. They all said they were treated kindly.

Henry Thomas, who lives in New-Haven, Conn., said he was given a ten-dollar bill by Mr. Pierce's attorney to pay his fare to White Plains and return.

Florence Thomas, in her testimony, contradicted Teresa See, who swore she ran away from the home because she had been whipped by Mr. Pierce while she lay in bed with only a sheet over her, and that he had drawn blood. Florence said Teresa had made a false accusation against her, and the Superintendent sent her to her room. Instead of going there, she ran away to Miss Platt's.

The investigation was adjourned to April 2.

## WALKED IN THE MUDDY STREET.

**A Crowd Followed Julia Besward, and She Was Arrested.**

Julia Besward of 167 Eighth Avenue, an artists' model, attracted considerable attention yesterday in the Jefferson Market Police Court, where she was charged with disorderly conduct. She wore a terra-cotta colored dress, a large Gainsborough hat, a red cloak, and a heavy veil, and her hair was arranged in artistic confusion. She was arrested Wednesday afternoon while walking down the middle of Eighth Avenue near Twenty-third Street, with about 500 men and boys following her. She was holding her skirts clear of the mud in the street.

In court Miss Besward said that Policeman Churchill, who is a graduate of Columbia College, was "a low, common fellow" for arresting her, and compelling her to spend a night in a cell.

Magistrate Crane discharged her, after advising her to walk on the sidewalks hereafter. She said she had only followed an English custom.

### Brooklyn Library Report.

The annual report of James L. Morgan, Jr., President of the Brooklyn Library, was presented last evening. The number of volumes purchased during the year was 3,006; amount expended for books, $4,008.73. Number of books bound and repaired, 2,024; volumes donated, 940, besides 702 pamphlets, 3,640 numbers of periodicals, and $2,000 in cash. The number of volumes issued for home reading was 92,116, and delivered at branch stations, 5,401. The Sunday attendance in the reading rooms was 2,219. The membership on March 1 was 2,688. Total receipts for the year from all sources, $21,144.39. Sixteen volumes of newspaper clippings were added to the collection, which now contains ninety volumes.

### Trolley Line to Flushing.

FLUSHING, L. I., March 26.—The Brooklyn City Railroad Company began work on the extension of its road from Corona to this village to-day. The route leads over Strong's Causeway, thence along the Ireland Mill Road, Lawrence Street, Bradford Avenue, Jagger Avenue to the Main Street Railroad Station.


FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

The Decoration of Interiors.

What if you could acquire in a day the resources, experience, and taste necessary to make your rooms faultlessly beautiful?

IMPOSSIBLE?

Not with our clients. Each one shares in the advantages gained by our years of experience in interior decoration.

We are always ready to answer questions. Ask them.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET


## CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—The Amherst College Glee, Mandolin, and Banjo Clubs give their annual New-York concert at the Carnegie Hall Lyceum on Saturday evening, April 4. This year's clubs are stated to be fully up to the standard of those of last year, have many new glees and college songs, and have given a number of highly successful concerts. In this Spring tour of the club Hartford, Boston, Worcester, Putnam, Norwich, New-London, Plainfield, White Plains, and New-York will be visited. Among the patronesses of the concert are Mrs. Lyman Abbott, Mrs. D. Willis James, Mrs. William Travers Jerome, Mrs. Charles H. Parkhurst, Mrs. Samuel Thomas, Mrs. Rufus P. Lincoln, and Mrs. Herbert B. Turner.

—United States Commissioner Shields yesterday decided that Charles Marion, alias Charles Mason, better known as "Boston Charlie," must remain in custody, awaiting the arrival of the warrant for his removal to Washington, D. C. He is charged with having been connected while there in an attempt to swindle ex-Judge James M. Lindsay and his wife out of $150 by means of a bogus telegram purporting to have been sent from Cincinnati by Robert C. Gray.

—A Sheriff's jury passed yesterday upon the mental condition of Mrs. Ada King Kelso, the wife of George Radford Kelso, who killed her two children last February and attempted suicide. She was committed to an insane asylum March 10. On the evidence of physicians who examined Mrs. Kelso the jury found that she was, and is, insane, and a commission will be appointed to take charge of her property, which is valued at $5,000.

—Henry B. Harris and S. P. Cooney have purchased the American rights for an English melodrama entitled "The Reckoning," by Sylvanus Dauncey Jones, brother of Henry Arthur Jones. The play will be put on in this city early in September for a run. A strong cast is now being selected.

—The Southwest Oil and Gas Company, with a capital of $250,000, was organized in this city yesterday. The company owns over 15,000 acres of leaseholds lying in the oil producing territory, which it proposes to develop. The main office of the company will be in this city, with branches in Pittsburg, Penn.

—An evangelistic meeting for boys and girls will be held in the Madison Avenue Reformed Church, Madison Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street, at 4:30 P. M. to-day. Song service will be conducted by Prof. and Mrs. Lowe. Addresses will be made by Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman and the Rev. A. E. Kittredge.

—The injuries sustained by George L. Senior by falling through an airshaft at 744 Ninth Avenue on St. Patrick's Day, resulted in his death at Bellevue Hospital yesterday. Senior was wrestling at the time on the roof with David Armstrong. Both fell. Armstrong was killed outright.

—Mrs. Gertrude Rudolph was badly burned about the body at her home, 131 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, on March 4 by her clothing catching fire through the accidental spilling of kerosene oil on the cook stove. She died at Bellevue Hospital Wednesday.

—The Lebanon Hospital Association has accepted the resignation of Dr. G. Lieberman as Superintendent, and has chosen as his successor Dr. Blum of Los Angeles, Cal. Dr. Blum has a record of twenty-eight years' service in the hospitals and asylums of Los Angeles.

—The Huguenot Society of America meets this evening in Assembly Hall, 105 East Twenty-second Street, corner of Fourth Avenue. A paper will be read on "The Huguenots of Rhode Island," by R. H. Tilley of Newport, R. I.

—President Jeroloman of the Board of Aldermen announced yesterday that a public meeting will be held by the Law Committee next Wednesday afternoon on the question of prohibiting trucks on Fifth Avenue.

—Claude Falls Wright, the late William Q. Judge's Secretary, will lecture in Chickering Hall at 11 o'clock Sunday morning on the life, career, and purpose of William Q. Judge.

—Rudolph Aronson announcese that Theodore Thomas's testimonial is completed and will be placed on exhibition at Tiffany's to-day.

### Brooklyn.

—Justice Van Wyck, in the Supreme Court, yesterday awarded the custody of the two children, William, seven years old, and Gladys, three years old, to their father, John S. Folk, son of the late Police Captain William Folk. Folk sued for an annulment of his marriage to Susan E. Folk, on the ground that she was the wife of Edward P. Morse when he married her. He succeeded in having the marriage annuled, and now has the custody of the children.

—Mary E. Sutter has begun an action against ex-County Treasurer Harry H. Ad

Friday
March 27-1896

# The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

## REST ONE DAY IN SEVEN

### WATCHWORD OF THE WOMAN'S NATIONAL SABBATH ALLIANCE.

**Enthusiastic Meeting Yesterday—Women Workers Who Seek to Counteract Perils in Home and Social Life—Miss Dodge Proud to Call the Working Girl Her Friend—High Destiny of England and the United States.**

"Hackmen have souls as well as your own coachmen. If the day is stormy, don't spare your own people, only to get a carriage from outside. Give up your church for the day and go to one nearer by."

That was part of an address made by Miss Grace Dodge and heartily applauded by a large number of women interested in the work of the Woman's National Sabbath Alliance at a drawing room meeting yesterday at the house of Mrs. Samuel Thorne, 8 East Fifty-fifth Street.

The alliance is now about a year old, and is made up of earnest women who are working quietly for the cause for which they are banded together. The aims which the members of the organization pledge themselves to forward are:

First—To arouse the women of America to a realization of the existing perils which threaten the Christian Sabbath, or the Lord's Day. Second—To enlist all women in definite efforts to counteract the perils, especially in the home and in social life. Third—To assist the American Sabbath Union by the formation of Woman's Sabbath Committees, which shall be in harmony with existing Sabbath Associations that are in affiliation with the union, by the distribution of Sabbath literature, by procuring funds forthe National work of the union, and by all other means practicable.

In the pledges members promise also to resist by precept and example whatever tends to undermine Sunday as a day of rest and worship. Social entertainments, driving, and traveling are to be foregone, not only for the benefit of the individual refraining from the practice, but to conserve the rights of the wage earner and to preserve the "Christian Sabbath," the "foundation of our National prosperity."

The addresses were by Miss Dodge and the Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur, pastor of Calvary Baptist Church. Mrs. Darwin R. James presided, and an interesting account of the organization and its work was given by Miss Matilda Kay, the Secretary. Miss Dodge spoke as a representative of the working girls, whom she said she was proud to call her friends.

"I know a girl," said Miss Dodge, instancing one case among others where the first day of the week was no rest day, "who works from fourteen to sixteen hours every day. Only once in a few months is she able to take a little rest, and then on Sunday she has a couple of hours. Labor leaders have asked me to present their cause to the people whom they themselves cannot reach.

"I have known meetings of labor organizations where the name of Christ was cheered and the words 'Church' and 'Christian people' hissed. There is no way in which Christian people can represent Christ more truly than in seeing that the people whose services they employ are not overworked and are allowed to keep sacred one day in the week."

"We have the law of God expressed in our own body," said Dr. MacArthur. "Did you ever think that there was an incarnation of the third person of the Trinity? At the incarnation of the Holy Spirit on the day of Pentecost the human body became sacred. There is no greater need for the body than one day of rest. Even at the time when infidelity was rife in France it was found that a day of rest was a necessity, and not less often than one day in seven. No man should sin against his body any more by underworking or overworking than by undereating or overeating.

"I do not set so much importance to the day. If I were with my friends, the Seventh Day Baptists, I should not object to keeping that day sacred, or, with the Mohammedans, Friday. Nowhere is the day kept as in England and the United States, the great Anglo-Saxon nations. These two nations are going side by side in the work of the world. God is to make them the masters of the world." Dr. MacArthur closed his remarks with an exhortation to his listeners to keep out of the day of rest every outside and secular influence.

The programme of the meeting included prayer by the Rev. Mr. Allison Field, Secretary of the American Sabbath Union, and vocal selections by Mrs. and Miss Thorne. Mr. and Mrs. Shevantibal M. Nikambe of India, who were present in native costume, said that many of the Christians of their country refused to allow even cooking to be done on Sunday.

Others present were Mrs. Russell Sage, Mrs. C. A. Weeden, Mrs. Joseph Stevenson, Mrs. Weed, Mrs. Fernald, Mrs. Hugh O'Neill, and Mrs. Henry O'Neill. The officers of the alliance are: President—Mrs. Darwin R. James, Brooklyn, N. Y.; First Vice President—Mrs. Theodore Weston; Other Vice Presidents—Baptist, Mrs. W. M. Isaacs; Congregationalist, Mrs. H. C. Stimson; Church of Disciples, Mrs. M. Philputt; Dutch Reformed, Mrs. D. J. Burrell; Episcopalian, Mrs. J. Noble Stearns; Lutheran, Mrs. H. B. Strodach; Methodist, Mrs. J. H. Knowles; Presbyterian, Mrs. H. T. McEwen; Reformed Episcopalian, Miss E. S. Hamilton; Reformed Presbyterian, Mrs. A. Alexander; Secretary—Miss M. Kay; Treasurer—Mrs. Frank R. Van Nest.

## CHIEF W. E. LOWDEN APPRECIATED.

**Port Chester's Firemen Present Him with a Watch and Chain.**

PORT CHESTER, N. Y., March 26.—The members of the Fire Department of Port Chester presented an elegant gold watch and chain to Chief W. E. Lowden last evening at a reception given to the department

Chief W. E. Lowden,
Presented with a Gold Watch and Chain by Port Chester Firemen.

by the fire patrol, in its new headquarters, in the Johnson Building.

The presentation was made by the Rev. Charles E. Brugler, rector of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church. The watch bore the following inscription:

Presented to Chief Engineer
W. E. LOWDEN
By the Port Chester Fire Department,
March 25, 1896.

Mr. Lowden was elected Chief of the Port Chester Fire Department in 1884, and has held the office by re-election ever since. He became a member of Harry Howard Hook and Ladder Company in 1872, and held in turn every office in the company. He has also held every office in the department.

Nearly every member of the Fire Department was present when the watch was presented to Chief Lowden.

The visitors to the handsomely equipped rooms of the fire patrol were received by Capt. James S. Merritt, First Sergt. Henry S. Townsend, and Second Sergt. Theodore C. Parker.

## SITE FOR EAST SIDE PARK.

**Mayor's Advisory Committee Not Agreed—The Locations Suggested.**

The subject of the location of the new park on the east side, which the law provides must be south of Fourth Street and east of the Bowery and Chatham Street, is exciting interest among the people of the section.

The Mayor's Advisory Committee does not agree. Dr. Kimber, in the minority, suggests the two blocks bounded by Norfolk, Stanton, Clinton, and Rivington Streets, on the ground that this is the most central location that is practically available. He would prefer a site still nearer the Bowery, but the expenses would probably be too great. Those who support him claim that this site would undoubtedly be of the most use to the greatest number, and that as this park will last as long as the city, it should be located in the right place, or as near thereto as is possible.

Isidor Straus is strongly opposed to the majority report of Mr. Reynolds of the University Settlement. Mr. Reynolds and those with him favor the site bounded by Pitt, Houston, Sheriff, and Stanton Streets. This site is acknowledged by the promoters to be very far east, but they claim that it wipes out more or less slum property.

## NO WRITTEN MESSAGES IN BOOKS.

**How to Avoid Paying More than Third-Class Postage.**

There evidently exists some misapprehension as to the Post Office regulations in regard to books which pass through the mails as third-class matter. In many instances the packages have been opened by the postal authorities and charged at their full weight at letter rates because there were sentences written in the books.

The following regulation, which explains what may be written or printed on third-class mail matter, is quoted from the Official Postal Guide:

"Third class: Sender's name and address with the word 'from'; marks other than by written or printed words to call attention to word or passage; correction of typographical errors; on the blank leaves or cover of any book may be placed a simple manuscript dedication or inscription not like a personal correspondence; upon the address side of wrapper, envelope, tag, or label must be left space sufficient for legible address and necessary stamps."

### The Municipal League Officers.

ALBANY, March 26.—The Municipal Leaguers finished their labors to-day. Chairman Pryor of the Committee on Nominations reported the following nominations, which were adopted: President—James McKeen of Brooklyn; Vice President—Frank M. Loomis of Buffalo; Treasurer—Charles Hammer, M. D., of Schenectady; Secretary—James W. Pryor of New-York; Executive Committee—William G. Lowe of Brooklyn, John Brooks Leavitt of New-York, A. L. Rohrer of Schenectady, Mr. Alling of Rochester, and J. W. Hayes of New-York. The candidates were elected unanimously.

## REFLECTED THE X RAYS

**IMPORTANT DISCOVERY MADE BY PROF. ROOD OF COLUMBIA.**

**He Used As His Reflector a Sheet of Platinum Foil, and His Experiment Was the Crowning Evidence that Roentgen Rays Are Analogous in Their Behavior to Those of Light—Details of Work and How Result Was Obtained.**

Ogden N. Rood, Professor of Physics in Columbia College, has made the important discovery that the X rays of Röntgen can be reflected like other forms of radiant energy, such as light and heat.

In making the experiment, Prof. Rood carefully excluded every chance of direct action of the X rays on the negative plate. He used as his reflector a sheet of platinum foil. He has embodied his results in a paper, which is published in this week's issue of Science, from which the following extracts are taken:

The interest connected with this subject led me on March 9 to undertake a set of experiments, and indications were almost immediately obtained that a small percentage of the so-called X rays were reflected by a platinum surface placed at an angle of 45 degrees. The exposure of the sensitive plate, however, was not sufficiently prolonged, neither was it properly shielded from the anode end of the discharge tube. Matters were finally arranged so that the plateholder was completely shielded from all parts of the discharge tube by screens of heavy sheet lead, and on March 13, after an exposure of ten hours, a satisfactory negative was obtained, capable of furnishing prints.

The apparatus employed was of the simplest character. A coil of moderate size, made by Ruhmkorff more than thirty years ago, was excited by a current suitable for classroom experiments, no condenser whatever being employed. The Crookes tube was of German make, and had originally been intended only for class demonstrations. With the aid of a fluorescent screen, it had been carefully studied, and the best portion of it was employed.

The plateholder, in addition to its draw slide, was completely covered by a plate of aluminium with a thickness of 1.7 mm., a central horizontal portion of this was again covered by a broad strip of the same aluminium plate, and over the whole was fastened a netting of iron wire, destined to furnish the image. I may remark in passing that I have found wire netting very useful in other experiments with the X rays, as it gives instant information as to the condition of the field with regard to uniformity of illumination, single or double sources of the rays, and also with regard to the relative transparency of objects placed on the plateholder.

The plate holder being arranged as indicated, care was taken that rectilinear emanations from the discharge tube should not even reach the external wooden portions of its frame.

After an exposure of ten hours it was found that a good image of the netting had been produced on the vertical strip of the plate exposed to the reflected rays. This image had various deformations, the vertical lines representing the netting being, as a general thing, most distinct; in some places, however, the horizontal lines had the upperhand, and there were a few spots where both were equally distinct. The image under those portions protected by two thicknesses of aluminium plate was, perhaps, a trifle fainter than that on the rest of the plate. These facts and the character of the deformations point very strongly to the conclusion that in the act of reflection from a metallic surface the Roentgen rays behave like ordinary light.

Photographic experiments were then made to ascertain the percentage of the rays reflected. A plate from the same box was placed at a corresponding distance (6.5 inches) from the discharge tube, and the exposure diminished, till a similar image was obtained. It was, of course, protected in the same way as in the experiment on reflections, and developed for the same length of time.

This image was not in any way deformed. After an examination of it by F. J. Harrison, Prof. Hallock, and myself, the conclusion was reached that the reflected image had the same intensity. This would indicate that platinum foil reflects the 1-260 part of the X rays incident on it at an angle of 45°. Of course this figure is to be regarded as a first approximation.

Prof. Rood's demonstration that the X rays can be reflected will be a serious blow to the theorists who still hold that the action of the rays outside the tube in which they are produced is caused by a bombardment of solid particles, either of ether or of air. All recent experiments by physicists tend to show that the X rays are analogous in their behavior to those of light, and Prof. Rood's experiment is the crowning evidence of this fact.

### Charges Against Kreiser Dismissed.

Mayor Strong yesterday dismissed the complaint made against Samuel Kreiser, the auctioneer, of 9 West Twenty-eighth Street, by James T. Robinson, on behalf of the Association for the Suppression of Fraudulent Auctions. It was alleged that Kreiser had given a fictitious value to five rugs which had been purchased at his auction store by Robinson. The Mayor yesterday informed Lawyer Fromme, who appeared for Kreiser, that he had decided that the evidence produced did not substantiate the charges. The complaint against Auctioneer David Lindenborn is still in the hands of the Mayor.

### A Double Wedding at Hackensack.

HACKENSACK, N. J., March 26.—A double wedding took place last evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Demarest, on Meyers Street, when their daughters, Misses Ada Louise and Minnie May, were united to Messrs. Frank Ackerman and Ezra W. Petty, Jr., respectively. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. H. Vanderunt of the First Reformed Church. The father of the girls is C. T. Demarest, Paymaster on the New-York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad.

### A Board of Street Grades.

Commissioner of Public Works Collis has created a Board of Street Grades, to which shall be referred all petitions and plans henceforth for the recommendation of or change of grade of streets. The board will be composed of Joseph O. B. Webster, Chief Engineer of the Department of Public Works; Chief Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct, Mr. Birdsall; Water Purveyor North, Sewer Engineer Loomis, and Consulting Engineer Towle.

## MR. EDISON'S FLUOROSCOPE.

**An Invention for Properly Utilizing the Cathode Rays.**

ORANGE, N. J., March 26.—Inventor Thomas A. Edison has just perfected at his laboratory in West Orange a new invention which he terms a fluoroscope, and which is a portable X-ray apparatus, by means of which the subjects revealed in radiographs can be conveyed to the naked eye by the X rays. This he proposes to exhibit at an electrical exhibition in New-York soon, and he predicts that the fluoroscope will be made so cheaply and will be so reliable as to be of great use in every hospital in the country within a short time.

It will be invaluable to surgeons in locating the seat of injuries, for with it the operator can easily discover anything beneath the flesh by directing the fluoroscope upon the afflicted member and turning on the electrical current, thus being able to apply his surgical instruments with an accuracy that would be impossible under other circumstances. Mr. Edison gave up fluorescent photography some time ago, and went to work on this new invention, which he is now confident will make a big success.

The new machine consists of a double-tube vacuum pump, attached to a wooden upright, the exhaust mercury pipe running into a small wooden box alongside the pump, in which the tube is placed, the current being supplied by an ordinary battery and induction coil under the box, or in any convenient place, the wires leading up through the box, thus preventing any possible shock being given by the current to the patient under operation. The reproduction is thrown on paper covered with crystals of tungstate of calcium, which forms a part of the fluoroscope, and with which Mr. Edison found, after experimenting with some 1,800 other chemicals, he could see almost anything. Mr. Edison can now penetrate with this new invention the tissues of the leg, shoulder, and arm, and expects to be able to see into the head by the same means.

## MORE ROOM FOR AMERICAN MUSEUM

**Prof. Bickmore Tells Why It Is Needed—Mayor Will Approve Bill.**

There was a public hearing before the Mayor yesterday on the bill authorizing the Trustees of the American Museum of Natural History to build an extension to the present structure, in Manhattan Square, and also authorizing the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to appropriate not exceeding $500,000 for the new building. This money is to be raised by a bond issue.

The bill has passed both houses of the Legislature, and preliminary to its submission to the Governor it was sent to Mayor Strong for his consideration.

No one appeared in opposition to the measure. Morris K. Jesup, the President of the Board of Trustees; James M. Constable, Prof. Albert S. Bickmore, and John H. Winser, Secretary of the Board of Trustees, appeared in favor of the bill.

Prof. Bickmore explained to the Mayor the necessity for more room at the museum, which, he said, was now the most complete institution of its kind in the United States. During the present season the free lectures at the museum were attended by 53,960 persons, and, under the auspices of the Board of Education, these lectures were repeated in the course of free lectures to the people at thirty schoolhouses and halls, thus reaching 60,000 more persons.

The hall in which these lectures were given was entirely too small, said Prof. Bickmore, and was uncomfortably overcrowded, at least one-third of the listeners being compelled to stand. The Mayor said he would approve the bill.

## THE GRAIN TRADE OF THIS PORT.

**Capt. Clark Would Have Pending Bills Passed to Restore It.**

Capt. W. C. Clark has written an open letter to Mayor Strong on the loss of New-York's grain trade which he signs as "Representative of Canal Interests at Albany."

Capt. Clark suggests that the only way to recover such traffic is to enact the bills providing for six floating grain elevators and the Anti-Railroad Freight Discriminating bills dormant in the Legislature.

Capt. Clark mentions as factors in the loss of traffic the diversion of the grain trade of this city to competing Atlantic seaports, especially since the Joint Railroad Traffic Association went into effect Jan. 1, 1896; the terminal exactions levied here and at Buffalo; a differential rail rate of 4 cent a bushel, which with the elevator charges amounts to $40 per thousand bushels, as against the New-Orleans transfer charge of $1.25 per thousand, and the competition of railroad docks.

To illustrate the loss of the trade of this port since the beginning of the year, Capt. Clark gives these figures of exports for last January and February:

| | Bushels. |
|---|---|
| New-Orleans | 6,818,691 |
| Baltimore | 5,562,776 |
| Philadelphia, Newport News, and Galveston | 9,463,443 |
| New-York | 2,205,583 |
| Total, all ports | 24,050,393 |

Capt. Clark asked the co-operation of the Mayor for the enactment of the bills to which he referred.

### Chinese Concert Company Licensed.

Mayor Strong yesterday issued a license to Lee Qual, the new manager of the Chinese Concert Company in Doyers Street. The old license was tendered to the Mayor by Chu Fong, who was the manager of the company up to the time of his conviction for violating the Sunday law. The license cost $250. The Mayor thinks there was no intentional violation of the law on the part of the Chinese.

## RAPID TRANSIT PLEAS

**ARGUMENTS IN BEHALF OF THE COMMISSIONERS' REPORT.**

**Edward M. Shepard Replies in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court to Constitutional Questions Raised by Opposing Property Owners—He Declares that the Proposed Road Comes Within the Law as a Public Work.**

Arguments were heard yesterday in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in support of the report of the Rapid Transit Commissioners appointed by the Supreme Court in favor of building the proposed underground railroad. Counsel representing property owners who object to the building of the road made arguments on Tuesday on the appeal from the decision of Justice Truax in Special Term declaring pro forma the constitutionality of the Rapid Transit act.

Edward M. Shepard made the argument for the Commissioners yesterday. The briefs filed for the commission were prepared by Parsons, Shepard & Ogden and Tracy, Boardman & Platt.

Mr. Shepard told of the appointment of the Commissioners by the General Term of the Supreme Court on May 9, 1895, and of their work, and reviewed the testimony. The growth of the population above the Harlem, he said, had made necessary a rapid transit system, and the good to be accomplished would far exceed any possible damage to property. He hoped the Court would give all possible weight to the report by the Commissioners. Referring to the statements by George Zabriskie, representing Henry Hilton and other owners of property valued at $13,000,000, Mr. Shepard said:

Mr. Zabriskie has either a very great imagination or a defective recollection when he permits himself to make the rambling and reckless statement he presented to this Court on Tuesday. He then referred to Engineer Parsons as young and inexperienced, and said that his figures were inaccurate and understated.

He contradicted Mr. Zabriskie's estimate of $90,000,000 as the cost of the road, and said that, as a matter of fact, the actual cost would be about $38,000,000 or $39,000,000. He conceded that the proposed road would soon be found inadequate to the demands upon it.

Mr. Shepard brushed aside the objections of the property owners by declaring that the road would benefit their property. They refused their consent to the building of the road, he said, because they were advised that in giving consent they would surrender their claims to compensation for rights or easements which might be taken. In speaking of the damage likely to ensue to vaults and cellars, he said:

The occupier of a vault along Broadway stands in precisely the position that a shopkeeper who has a sign projecting into the street. In the position of any one having a bay window projecting into the street. By granting the license the city will not deprive itself of the right to use its own property.

As to the practicability of the plans, Mr. Shepard announced that Mr. Sooy Smith, eminent as a civil engineer and well known as a contractor, stood ready to build the road for less than $50,000,000, and that two Baltimore firms had expressed their intention to bid for the contract. He said further that the consents of property owners were not necessary when a commission had been appointed by the Supreme Court.

Referring to the constitutional questions raised, he said that the road would certainly come under the standing of a "public use" or a "city use," as contemplated by the statute. He added:

The proposed road is as clearly a public work as is a sewer, and it is perfectly lawful and constitutional to take private property for it. When the road is completed it will never again be necessary to take up the pavement, except for the purpose of laying a new pavement.

It is not true that the Rapid Transit law contemplates the making of a gift of public money or credit. It is simply a business contract that is projected. But it is a contract for a public purpose, and there is a quid pro quo, and it is not a gift at all.

"Is not the contractor to be given possession of the road?" asked Justice Ingraham.

"Certainly," said Mr. Shepard, "but only for a term of years. It is not a gift in perpetuity. It is the same thing as giving the ferry companies franchises to run their boats for a number of years."

"Yes; but we do not give the ferry companies $50,000,000 to operate their boats," said the Justice.

"The franchise is the same as money," responded Mr. Shepard. "The courts have settled that beyond question."

Albert B. Boardman spoke briefly for the report.

Elihu Root, counsel for Robert Goelet, the Chemical Bank, and others, said that under the provisions of the statute that absolved the contractors and held the city liable for damages there would be no lack of contractors willing to do the work. He declared that under the act, even if the court should confirm the report, it would be necessary to take another popular vote upon the undertaking. Since the vote was taken in 1894 the plans had been changed and that vote could not legally be held as having been cast for the present detailed plans.

Mr. Root attacked the constitutionality of the act, which he characterized as a scheme to evade the safeguards set by the Constitution for the protection of the solvency of the cities.

Decision was reserved.

### Young, Just Married, and a Suicide.

Only twenty-one years old and married only one month, Wolf Zechenosky committed suicide yesterday by hanging himself in a stable at 330 Stanton Street. His wife had loaned him money which he had been unable to repay.

## TREE PLANTING IN BROOKLYN.

**Information Compiled by the Society Ready for Distribution.**

"Spring is approaching," is the timely reminder of the Tree-Planting and Fountain Society of Brooklyn, of which A. A. Low is President, in a circular which urges interest in this period of activity in arboriculture.

The society is prepared to furnish trustworthy and useful literature on the subject. The circular says:

An organized association of the residents and property owners on a block, or in a section comprising several blocks, for the purpose of securing united action in matters pertaining to street ornamentation and cleanliness, would enable them to secure the best results with the least expenditure. Such an organization could, by common consent, exercise supervision over the pavements and sidewalks, reporting to the city authorities anything under their jurisdiction which required attention; when desirable it could provide for additional cleanliness; it could take charge of trees and other ornaments; it could secure good care for trees, including removing those undesirable or superfluous and setting new ones, pruning and caring for them and guarding against and destroying injurious insects. This plan would secure uniformity in the management of trees, which is very desirable.

The society facilitates the formation of clubs, and has blanks that can be had on application for calling meetings of residents and property holders to discuss street ornamentation and kindred subjects. Application for such blanks and the literature of the society should be made to Lewis Collins, Secretary, Room 32, 44 Court Street, Brooklyn.

## REPUBLICANS FOR TRAIN GUARDS.

**It Is Said President Howell Will Appoint Mr. Platt's Followers.**

If Assemblyman McKeown's bill requiring that two men be placed on the front platform of each train on the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge, becomes a law, President Howell will appoint at least twenty-five extra trainmen, each of whom will receive $2.76 a day and two uniforms a year.

The appointments, it is said, will be made just as soon as Gov. Morton signs the bill. It is stated that President Howell has already made up his list. It is also said that the new men will all be Republicans of the Platt type, and will live in this city.

Politicians say it is strange that President Howell, who is a Democrat, should appoint Republicans. They also assert that there is no fear of President Howell or his colleagues losing their comfortable positions as Bridge Trustees.

If the bill becomes a law, the salary account of the bridge will be increased $25,185 a year, for salaries and the cost of fifty uniforms.

## CORBIN'S NEPHEW DISCHARGED.

**End of Larceny Charge Against F. W. Dunton, the Long Island Promoter.**

Magistrate Crane forwarded to the Centre Street Court yesterday the two complaints against Frederick W. Dunton, the Long Island promoter, charging him with larceny, each indorsed "discharged." No comments were made by the Magistrate.

Dunton was arrested on the complaint of George E. Hagerman, Secretary and Treasurer of the New-York and Brooklyn Suburban Investment Company, charging him, as President, with converting the proceeds of twenty notes drawn by the company, for $10,000, to his personal use. The notes in question were discounted by the Chase National Bank Jan. 15, 1892. Dunton receiving $9,867.47. Dunton is a nephew of Austin Corbin.

HIGH-CLASS FICTION

During the Spring and Summer Months

THE NEW-YORK TIMES

will present to its readers a choice selection of short stories written by the foremost authors of the day. These stories will be printed consecutively for three to six days, depending upon their length.

The list of writers includes:

Owen Wister, Mary E. Wilkins,
Anthony Hope, A. Conan Doyle,
Ian Maclaren, Stanley J. Weyman,
Bret Harte, Frank R. Stockton,
J. M. Barrie, Beatrice Harraden,
Amelia E. Barr, Joel Chandler Harris,
Grant Allen, Julian Hawthorne,
and Many Others.

"ROSANNE,"

A Story of Irish Life, by Jane Barlow, author of "Irish Idylls," "Bogland Studies," &c.,

will Begin To-morrow.

It will be finished Monday.

March.
30—"Rosanne," by Jane Barlow.
31—"Nor King Nor Country," by Gilbert Parker, (begins.)

## COURT OF ARBITRATION

**PLAN BEING FORMULATED BY THE STATE BAR ASSOCIATION.**

**It Is Proposed that It Shall Be Available for the Settlement of Disputes Between Civilized Nations and Between the United States and Great Britain in Particular—Bar Associations of England and All the States Will Be Concerned.**

A plan providing for a permanent International Court of Arbitration for the settlement of disputes between civilized nations in general and between the United States and Great Britain in particular was considered yesterday by the Committee on International Arbitration of the New-York State Bar Association.

The plan was not given out for publication, because it is not yet considered mature in all its details. It is the object of the committee to obtain the concurrence and co-operation in the final formation of this plan of all the bar associations of this country as well as of Great Britain, Canada, and Australia.

The meeting was held at the office of Edward G. Whitaker, 29 Broadway, President of the association, and, with the exception of Chauncey M. Depew, who is traveling in California, all the members of the committee were present. They are William D. Veeder, Chairman, Brooklyn; Walter S. Logan, New-York; W. Martin Jones, Rochester; Sherman S. Rogers, Buffalo, John I. Gilbert, Malone; Charles A. Deshon, New-York; William H. Robertson, Katonah, and Frank C. Smith, Secretary, Northport. Advisory member—Prof. John B. Moore of Columbia College.

Correspondence had already been opened with the various bar associations of the country, and favorable replies were read yesterday from those of Maine, West Virginia, Wisconsin, New-Mexico, Georgia, New-Hampshire, Connecticut, Missouri, District of Columbia, Iowa, Virginia, and Michigan.

The meeting went into executive session, and the plan, so far as it has at present progressed, was presented to the committee by Walter S. Logan and W. Martin Jones, who composed the sub-committee appointed some time ago to consider the matter.

Before the formal adoption of the plan it will be submitted to President Cleveland in a memorial from the association, but this will not be until the arbitration committees of all the State bar associations of the country have passed upon it.

President Whitaker said to a reporter after the meeting: "The bar associations of Great Britain are in full sympathy with the movement, and we are encouraged to believe that the court will surely be established—not, perhaps, this year, or even next year, but that it will be the great court of the world in the next century. It always remains for the Anglo-Saxon race to take the lead in any great peaceful reform. It has in the past, and it will continue to lead the world. And the lawyers lead the Anglo-Saxon people."

President Whitaker was asked what were the general features of the plan proposed. He said:

"It provides for the naming by the United States Government and Great Britain of some of the highest judicial officers, who shall constitute a court for the adjudication of all diplomatic differences that shall arise between the two nations. This court is to be always in session in a legal sense. That is, it will always be ready to meet whenever called upon by the joint action of the two Governments.

"The American members of the court are to be taken from the Federal judiciary. The English will, of course, make their Chancellor a member. It is possible that we may recommend that Germany and France shall be represented. That will depend to some extent on the attitude of these countries and also of Great Britain.

"The object will be primarily to settle the disputes between the two countries, but we anticipate that the advantages of the court will become so obvious to other nations that they will also seek its benefits and submit their disputes to its decision, rather than resort to war."

### Actors See "The Lady Slavey."

It was not exactly a "professional" matinée at the Casino yesterday, but it was practically so, as the great majority of the large audience which applauded "The Lady Slavey" was composed of actors and actresses, present under invitation from Canary & Lederer. In boxes sat John Drew and Maud Adams, Lillian Russell, Eleonora Duse, the Italian actress; May Robson and Ida Conquest, Rose Coghlan and John T. Sullivan, May Irwin, Chauncey Olcott, Henry Miller and Viola Allen, Chevalier, the coster singer; Mrs. Leslie Carter, and Otis Harlan. A new edition of "The Lady Slavey" will be produced on Monday night, and Walter Jones, recently in "Excelsior, Jr.," will play the part of the Sheriff, now in the hands of Charles Danby.

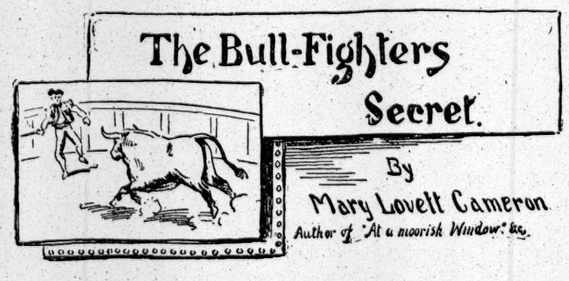
### Policemen at a Church Meeting.

There were two policemen at the meeting of the Lee Avenue Congregational Church Society, in the chapel, Lee Avenue and Hooper Street, Brooklyn, Wednesday night. The meeting was stormy, and was not concluded until 1 o'clock yesterday morning. It was called at the request of Henry Wenzel, Jr., who, a few weeks ago, was forced to leave the Sunday school because of his alleged actions as a Sunday school teacher, which the Board of Deacons took exception to. After the discussion Wednesday night, a resolution was adopted that Mr. Wenzel's name be dropped from the church rolls.

### To Take the United Press Service.

VICTOR, Col., March 26.—The Victor Record, a recently established morning paper, to-day began to receive the telegraphic news service of The United Press.

## The Bull-Fighter's Secret.



By Mary Lovett Cameron
Author of "At a Moorish Window," &c.

[Copyright, 1896, by Bacheller, Johnson & Bacheller.]

SYNOPSIS.

It is the first bullfight of the season at Madrid. Guapito, the best espada of Spain, is about to pit himself against the best bull of many seasons. He engages in a trial of skill with the animal, and performs many brilliant feats. As he is backing away from the bull, he trips over a broken picador's lance, slips, and is caught by the bull, which tosses him on its horns. Guapito is carried out senseless. Meanwhile, Manuela, niece of Don Cristobal Velasco, has fainted in her uncle's box. She has been educated in England, and is supposed not to be able to endure the sight. She is engaged to Ramon San Miguel, and her cousin, Fausto, Don Cristobal's son, is supposed to be in love with her, and furiously jealous. When Manuel recovers, she asks Fausto, who is with the party, to go and inquire concerning the injuries of the bullfighter. His sister, Gloria, also insists, and he goes off grumbling and suspicious.

PART II.

The evening after the bullfight was Dona Bianca Velasco's tertulia, or evening at home. That lady was reposing her ample form after the fatigues of the day, in a rocking chair, awaiting her guests in a state of semi-somnolence. Gloria and Manuela were seated on low seats near the window, talking. Manuela's face bore an expression of great sweetness, and at the same time a sadness, which might be accounted for by the fact that death had deprived her of her nearest relations, and she had come almost a stranger to her father's native land.

She had been devotedly fond of her only brother, Rafael, a wild scapegrace, who, some years previously, after getting into a more than ordinarily serious scrape in London, joined the Carlists in the north of Spain, and had fallen in one of the nameless skirmishes which were features in that unlucky war.

The conversation of the girls was interrupted by the entrance of Fausto with Paco Ramirez.

"What news of Guapito?" asked Gloria.

"Good. He is bruised and shaken, and one thigh is somewhat torn, but he will be well before the carnival," replied Fausto.

"This comes of having bullfights out of season. If the first bullfight of the season had been on Easter day, as is natural and proper, this accident could never have happened," said Paco.

"It is the fault of that Italian prince; he desired particularly to see one and could not stay here any longer," said Gloria.

"Let him be content with novillos," grumbled Paco, who, as an aficionado, resented anything not completely "en règle" in a bullfight.

Ramon San Miguel now came in, and sitting down beside Manuela, spoke to her in a low voice.

"They tell me you nearly fainted at the corrida, Manuelita; I wish you would refuse to witness that cruel sport."

"My aunt and cousin go. I do not like to be singular," said Manuela, with an air of confusion.

"Alma mia! Every one knows I never go to them, and in Spain a girl who is seen in public without her novio is more singular than one who refuses to go to bullfights."

"It is a terrible fascination—you cannot understand—you do not know—" faltered she.

"No indeed, I do not know, I wish I did," said Ramon, gravely.

* * * * * * *

As the Velascos' carriage turned into the Prado the first day of the carnival, a black velvet mask in a plumed hat sprang lightly on the step.

"Senoritas mias!" cried he, offering a box of bonbons to the girls. "I had almost given you up and gone off with the wife of the Japanese Ambassador. What have you done with Paco, Gloria? And la Inglesita, where is her novio? Look how sad and silent she sits! Shall I fetch Ramon, Manuela?" Manuela, who was not used to the boundless license allowed to masks in carnival time in Spain, was rather taken aback; the squeaky voice close to her ear, the uncanny eyes glaring out of the eyeholes in the mask half frightened her. Gloria, however, was quite in her element, and answered for her:

"Yes, yes, go and fetch our novios, since you are so ungallant as to desire their presence."

"Not I," replied the black mask, who had now opened the carriage door and seated himself on the edge of the seat beside Manuela. "I am quite content to keep the two prettiest girls on the Paseo to myself. Ah! well aimed!" as Gloria, taking a handful of bonbons, threw them at a masked estudiantina who stood thrumming a guitar on the edge of the footpath. He immediately left off thrumming, slung his guitar on his back, and ran after them. At the same moment a Devil, all in scarlet, with a long tail, which he held in his hand and kept waving to and fro, climbed up the barouche from the back, and sprawled in the hood, just behind Manuela and Dona Bianca, who occupied the front seat. They did not perceive him, but Gloria, sitting with her back to the horses, did, and was about to exclaim when he made an imperative sign of silence, and she paused, not wishing to spoil sport if some fun were intended. In the meantime the estudiantina, in whom she recognized her novio, Paco, overtook them, and, chattering with him, she forgot to pay any more attention to the Devil. The black mask was looking straight in Manuela's face; she cast her eyes down and played with her fan; he bent nearer and nearer, and as he did so the scarlet hood of the Devil crept closer to them over the back of the carriage. Suddenly from the lips of the black mask came the words, spoken for her alone: "This evening at 8, behind the Zarzuela Theatre, as usual."

Manuela started violently, and turned toward the Black Mask with opening lips, but he sprang to the ground as soon as the words were out of his mouth, and was lost in the crowd. At the same moment, the

"This Evening, at Eight, Behind the Zarzuela Theatre."

Scarlet Devil slipped down behind the carriage, and, dodging in and out among the horses' heads, crossed to the opposite side of the Prado, and disappeared.

* * * * * * *

That evening Manuela stood in her room after dinner; over her head she had thrown a lace mantilla, the folds of which she held together in front with one hand; she was listening, but all was quiet in the house. The servants were at supper, Dona Bianca and Gloria, reclining, half asleep, in rocking chairs, were resting, after the fatigues of the day. Fausto and her uncle had gone out to the café. The coast was clear; she left the room, sped along the corridor, and found herself at the head of a little staircase leading to the garden. The Velasco's house was an old one, and behind it lay a large, neglected garden, in which trees and shrubs, growing in tangled profusion, had, in some parts, almost blocked up the winding footpaths. On three sides it was surrounded by the walls of houses painted in fresco in the old Spanish fashion; on the fourth, a high wall separated it from the back of the Zarzuela, or Opera Comique, from which scraps and strains of music floated, as the performance went on. Toward this end of the garden Manuela hurried, pushing aside the branches of the shrubs, which almost blocked up the approach to an old door in the wall. It was evidently rarely used, for its bolts were rusty, and was so completely overgrown by greenery as to be quite unnoticeable to any one who was unaware of its existence. Manuela drew back the heavy bolts and went out. She found herself in a little plot of waste land, not more than a dozen yards square, lying between the back of the theatre and the garden wall. It led nowhere, and no windows looked on it; a more secluded spot for a secret meeting could not be imagined. A man was there already, leaning against the wall, masked and wrapped in a cloak. As she appeared he turned toward her. It was the Black Mask of the Carnival. He sprang forward, took both her hands in his, and, drawing her to him, embraced her. What they could have done next can never be known, for round the angle of the theatre appeared another man. Manuela started back speechless against the wall, as she recognized Ramon San Miguel. Without casting a glance at her, he advanced straight on the Black Mask.

"Draw, and defend yourself, if you do not wish to be killed like a dog," he hissed between his teeth, and from beneath the folds of his cloak flashed the point of a rapier.

"Ramon, Ramon! Stop, let me speak."

But she was too late. Before the words were out of Manuela's mouth, the Black Mask had sprung back, and with marvelous quickness, by one turn of his left arm, had wrapped his cloak round it to act as a guard, while with the other he drew his long navaja from his belt. One or two passes were exchanged with the rapidity of lightning, but the Black Mask had no chance from the first; he only sought to parry the thrusts of his enemy, whereas Ramon sought his life blood. A few moments and he sank to the ground transfixed

A Few Moments, and He Went to the Ground Transfixed.

by the rapier of San Miguel, and Manuela, with a piercing shriek, flung herself upon the lifeless body. The black mask had fallen off. It was the Espada, Guapito!

For an instant San Miguel stood with horror and grief painted on his face, looking at the prostrate form at his feet; then he turned and fled from the scene as if pursued by a thousand demons.

Manuela sprang to her feet and looked wildly round; a figure glided out from the corner of the theatre, whence he had apparently watched the fight, and stood before her.

"Fausto!"

He was quivering from head to foot; a fiendish triumph gleamed in his flashing eyes. She needed no words to reveal the truth to her. The tiger had sprung, his pr

# THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

**SPECULATION NARROW, WITH SLIGHT CHANGES IN PRICES.**

**London Doing Little and Commission House Orders Few—Sterling Rates Advanced—The Price of Gold Bars Increased by the Treasury—Trade Reports More Encouraging—Susquehanna's April Payments Assured.**

THURSDAY—P. M.

The characteristics of to-day's market resembled those of yesterday. The volume of business was small, and fluctuations were narrow. The best prices of the day were made in the early trading. London did little either way, and commission house orders were few and far between.

Sterling exchange rates were advanced to the point where gold shipments have been made in the past, but the action of the Treasury in advancing the price of gold bars makes the actual shipping point somewhat uncertain. Besides, there is no great demand for exchange. The advance in the price for bars was made to meet a similar advance by the Bank of England. There was little change in the money market, although it is worthy of note that call loans were made as low as 2½ per cent., a rate lower than has been made in several months. Trade reports were more encouraging, the pleasant weather stimulating business. The possibility that Congress may adjourn early in May was hailed with satisfaction.

The active stocks were Sugar, Tobacco, Chicago Gas, and Burlington. At the close, Sugar was down ⅛, and Tobacco, Chicago Gas, and Distillers up fractions. Leather preferred and Tennessee Coal and Iron were unchanged. Colorado Fuel and Iron gained 1¼, and Consolidated Gas 2 points. Cordage stocks were unchanged. A rumor has been going around that the Cordage Company intended to go into liquidation, but there is the best authority for saying that it is without foundation. The business of the company is steadily improving. Susquehanna and Western preferred was weak, selling down to 21½, but recovering to 23, a net loss of 1¼ points. The story of an impending default in interest was revived, but was emphatically denied by officers of the company, who asserted that the money for the April payments has been in bank for two months. The earnings for February were given out to-day. By a reduction of operating expenses, the statement shows a net increase of $3,874 for the month. The market closed dull and steady.

## THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 2½@3½ per cent. The last loan was made at 3½ per cent.

Time money rates were 4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 4½ per cent. for four months, and 4½@5 per cent. for six months. Commercial paper quotations: Sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5@5½ per cent.; four months' acceptances, 5½@6 per cent.; choice four to six months' single names, 6 per cent.; names of good calibre, but less well known, 6 per cent. and upward.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $88,709,169; balances, $4,019,520; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $145,969.

Money on call in London, ½ per cent. Discount rates on the open market, 11-16 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

## BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 68⅜@69. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 68⅛ per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 54½c.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 31½d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1893:

| | |
|---|---|
| Imports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date | $17,215,183 |
| Exports for same period | 13,219,041 |
| Net imports | $3,996,142 |
| Net exports to date, 1895 | 17,071,365 |
| Net exports to date, 1894 | 6,684,196 |
| Net exports to date, 1893 | 29,298,134 |

## FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull and strong. Nominal rates were ½c higher at $4.88½ for sixty days and $4.89½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.87¼@$4.87½ for sixty-day bills, $4.88¾@$4.89 for demand, $4.88½@$4.88⅝ for cable transfers, and $4.86¼@$4.86½ for commercial.

In Continental francs were quoted at 5.17½ for long and 5.16¼ for short, reichsmarks at 95½ and 95½, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—20c discount. Boston—10c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 5c premium; telegraphic, ⅛ premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, 150 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par.

## RAILWAY BONDS.

Railway bonds were dull, but generally higher. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

| | |
|---|---|
| At., T. & S. F. adj. 4s ..... 1 | St. L. & S. F. con. 4s ..... 2 |
| Ch. & N. P. 1st, t. r. 1 | St. L. & S. F. t. r. 6s ..... 1 |
| Mo. Pac. con. ..... 1 | Seattle, L. S. & E. 1st ..... 1 |
| Nat. Starch 1st ..... 1 | |
| Roch. & Pitts. con. ..... 1 | |

DECLINED.

| | |
|---|---|
| C., C., C. & I. genl. ..... 1½ | N. Y., Sus. & W. genl ..... 4½ |
| St. J. & Gr. Is. 1st t. r. ..... 1 | Ill. Cent. 1st, West. ..... 1 |

## GOVERNMENT AND STATE BONDS.

Government bonds were unchanged. The sales were $160,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 116⅝@116¾, and $15,000 5s, coupon, at 113½. The following were the closing quotations:

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| 2s, r., 1801 | 95 | ... |
| 4s, r., 1907 | 103½ | 103⅝ |
| 4s, c., 1907 | 110½ | 111½ |
| 4s, r., 1925 | 116⅝ | 117 |
| 4s, c., 1925 | 116⅜ | 117 |
| 5s, r., 1904 | 113¼ | 113⅝ |
| 5s, c., 1904 | 113¼ | 113⅝ |
| Currency 6s, 1897 | 102 | ... |
| Currency 6s, 1898 | 105 | ... |
| Currency 6s, 1899 | 107½ | ... |
| Cherokee 4s, 1836 | 100 | ... |
| Cherokee 4s, 1897 | 100 | ... |
| Cherokee 4s, 1898 | 100 | ... |
| Cherokee 4s, 1899 | 100 | ... |

In State securities $5,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 61¾.

## BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Amer. Exchange | 170½ | New-Amsterdam | 190 |
| Broadway | 230 | New-York | 230 |
| Cent. National | 118 | New-York County | 580 |
| City | 450 | Pacific | 180 |
| Commerce | 200½ | Park | 270 |
| Continental | 128 | Phenix | 108 |
| Corn Exchange | 290 | Republic | 148 |
| Fourth National | 180 | Seaboard Nat. | 167 |
| Gallatin Nat. | 295 | Shoe & Leather | 95 |
| Hanover | 310 | Southern Nat. | 107 |
| Import. & Traders' | 535 | State of New-York | 108 |
| Lincoln Nat. | 680 | Third Nat. | 105 |
| Manhattan | 200 | Tradesmen's | 92 |
| Market & Fulton | 200 | U. S. National | 175 |
| Mechanics' | 188 | West Side | 275 |
| Merchants' | 133 | Western Nat. | 110 |
| National Union | 190 | | |

There were sales of 45 shares of Chatham at 202½ and 12 shares of New-York at 237.

## THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Illinois Central, 2d, to 97¼; Canadian Pacific, ¼, to 56; Erie, ¼, to 14¾; St. Paul, ¼, to 78½; Louisville and Nashville, ¼, to 51½. Declined—Erie second consols, ¼, to 71½; New-York Central, ¼, to 100, and Atchison, ⅛, to 15¼. British consols were firm at 109¾ for money and 109 13-16 for the account. The bullion in the Bank of England decreased £410,987 during the last week. The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability, which last week was 62.50 per cent., is now 62.13 per cent., compared with a decline from 69.85 per cent. to 65.79 per cent. in the corresponding week last year. The Bank of England's rate of discount remains unchanged at 2 per cent.

LONDON, March 26—4:30 P. M.—Money, ½ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills is 11-16 per cent. Paris advices quote 3 per cent. rentes at 101f. 62½c. for the account, and exchange on London at 25f. 22c. for checks. Spanish 4s, 62⅜.

PARIS, March 26.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows an increase of 3,300,000f. in gold, and an increase of 1,200,000f. in silver.

BERLIN, March 26.—Exchange on London, 20 marks 45 pfennigs for sight, and 20 marks 40½ pfennigs for 90-day bills.

# NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

## Stocks.

| | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Net Change. | Closing Bid. | Closing Asked. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| American Cotton Oil | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | + ⅛ | 15½ | 15¾ | 140 |
| American Cotton Oil pf | 61½ | 61½ | 61¼ | 61½ | ... | 61½ | 63 | 110 |
| American Express | 110 | 111 | 110 | 111 | ... | 110 | 113 | 55 |
| *American Sugar Refineries | 115 | 115½ | 114¾ | 114¾ | — ⅛ | 114¾ | 114¾ | 10,865 |
| *American Sugar Ref. pf | 101 | 101 | 100½ | 100½ | — ... | 100 | 101 | 45 |
| American Tel. & Cable Co | 94 | 94 | 93 | 93 | ... | 93 | 94 | 20 |
| American Tobacco | 83⅝ | 84½ | 83⅝ | 83⅝ | + ⅜ | 83¾ | 83⅞ | 9,350 |
| American Tobacco pf | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | ... | 100 | 102½ | 5 |
| Ann Arbor pf | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | + ⅛ | 25½ | 26½ | 185 |
| A., T. & S. F., all in. pd | 14⅞ | 15 | 14⅞ | 14⅞ | — ⅛ | 14¾ | 14⅞ | 1,777 |
| *A., T. & S. F. pf., when iss. | 23½ | 23½ | 22½ | 23½ | ... | 23 | 24 | 200 |
| Baltimore & Ohio | 17⅜ | 17½ | 17 | 17¼ | — ... | 17 | 17½ | 700 |
| Canada Southern | 48¾ | 49½ | 48¾ | 49½ | — ... | 49 | 49¼ | 310 |
| Chesapeake & Ohio | 15⅞ | 15⅞ | 15⅞ | 15⅞ | ... | 15¾ | 15⅞ | 100 |
| Chicago Gas, t. r. | 67¼ | 68½ | 66⅝ | 68 | + ¾ | 67⅞ | 68 | 16,220 |
| Chicago, Burlington & Quincy | 74⅝ | 75⅜ | 74⅜ | 74⅜ | + ¾ | 74⅜ | 75 | 10,570 |
| Chicago & Northwestern | 102¼ | 102½ | 102½ | 102½ | ... | 102½ | 102¼ | 1,125 |
| C., M. & St. Paul | 74½ | 75 | 74½ | 74⅝ | + ¾ | 74¼ | 74⅝ | 8,135 |
| C., M. & St. Paul pf | 122½ | 125½ | 125½ | 125½ | ... | 125¼ | 125¾ | 200 |
| Chicago, Rock Island & Pac. | 69⅞ | 69⅞ | 69⅜ | 69⅜ | ... | 69¼ | 69½ | 3,632 |
| Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. L. | 36 | 36 | 36 | 36 | + ½ | 35 | 36 | 100 |
| Clev., Lorain & Wheeling pf | 50½ | 50½ | 50½ | 50½ | — 1 | 50½ | 52 | 100 |
| Colorado Fuel & Iron | 27 | 28 | 27 | 28 | + 1½ | 26½ | 27 | 900 |
| Columbus & Hocking Coal | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | — ⅛ | 3 | 4 | 100 |
| Columbus, H. V. & Toledo | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | — 1 | 15 | 16½ | 100 |
| Consolidated Gas Company | 149½ | 151½ | 149½ | 151½ | +2 | 150½ | 151½ | 1,577 |
| Delaware & Hudson | 126⅞ | 126⅞ | 126 | 126 | ... | 125 | 126 | 310 |
| Denver & Rio Grande pf | 46⅜ | 46⅜ | 46⅜ | 46⅜ | + ⅛ | 46 | 47 | 100 |
| Dist. & C. F., all in. pd | 17½ | 17⅝ | 17⅜ | 17⅜ | + ⅛ | 17¼ | 17½ | 1,000 |
| Erie | 14¼ | 14⅜ | 14¼ | 14⅜ | + ⅛ | 14⅛ | 14⅜ | 280 |
| Erie 1st pf | 38 | 38 | 38 | 38 | ... | 38¼ | 39 | 80 |
| General Electric | 35⅜ | 35⅝ | 35 | 35¼ | ... | 35⅜ | 35¾ | 6,240 |
| Iowa Central | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | ... | 8 | 8½ | 10 |
| Iowa Central pf | 36 | 36 | 36 | 36 | +1½ | 36½ | 37½ | 100 |
| Lacledde Gas | 27¼ | 27⅜ | 27 | 27 | — ⅛ | 27 | 27½ | 900 |
| Lake Erie & Western | 17⅜ | 17⅜ | 17⅜ | 17⅜ | — ⅛ | 17½ | 18⅜ | 270 |
| Lake Erie & Western pf | 70 | 70½ | 69¾ | 69¾ | — ¼ | 69½ | 70 | 370 |
| Lake Shore | 145⅞ | 145⅞ | 145⅞ | 145⅞ | ... | 146 | 146½ | 50 |
| Louisville & Nashville | 49⅝ | 50¼ | 49¼ | 49¾ | — ⅛ | 49⅝ | 49¾ | 6,880 |
| Manhattan Con | 103¼ | 103¼ | 103½ | 103¼ | + ¼ | 102¾ | ... | 115 |
| *Metropolitan Traction | 49⅝ | 50¼ | 49¼ | 49¼ | — ½ | 49⅝ | 49¾ | 101 |
| Minneapolis & St. Louis | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11¾ | — ¼ | 10 | 11½ | 200 |
| Minneapolis & St. Louis 2d pf | 50¼ | 50¼ | 50¼ | 50¼ | + ¼ | 50 | 51 | 100 |
| Minnesota Iron | 68¼ | 68¼ | 68¼ | 68¼ | + ¼ | 68½ | 70 | 100 |
| Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf | 25½ | 26 | 25½ | 25⅝ | — ⅛ | 25¾ | 25⅞ | 725 |
| *National Lead Co | 23½ | 23½ | 23½ | 23½ | + ¼ | 23¼ | 23⅝ | 438 |
| *National Lead Co. pf | 86⅜ | 86⅜ | 86⅜ | 86⅜ | + ⅜ | 86¼ | 86½ | 127 |
| National Linseed Oil | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | +1⅛ | 16¾ | 17 | 280 |
| New-Jersey Central | 104¼ | 104½ | 104¼ | 104¼ | — ⅛ | 104½ | 105 | 260 |
| New-York Central | 97 | 97 | 97 | 97 | ... | 96 | 97 | 20 |
| New-York, N. H. & Hartford | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | ... | 175 | 180 | 7 |
| New-York, Chi. & St. L. 2d pf | 31 | 32 | 31 | 32 | +1 | 30½ | 31½ | 500 |
| New-York, Sus. & Western | 8½ | 8½ | 7¾ | 7¾ | —1 | 8 | 8½ | 1,375 |
| New-York, Sus. & Western pf | 23 | 23 | 21½ | 23 | —1¼ | 23 | 23¼ | 5,680 |
| Norfolk & Western | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | ... | 1½ | 1¾ | 20 |
| North American | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ | + ¼ | 5 | 5⅜ | 150 |
| Northern Pacific | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | — ⅛ | 1⅜ | 1½ | 190 |
| Northern Pacific pf | 11⅞ | 12¼ | 11⅞ | 11⅞ | — ⅛ | 11⅞ | 12 | 2,966 |
| Ontario Mining | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | ... | 13 | 14 | 10 |
| Ontario & Western | 14¼ | 14¼ | 14¼ | 14¼ | ... | 14⅛ | 14⅜ | 50 |
| Oregon S. L. & U. N | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | ... | 3½ | 3⅝ | 411 |
| Pacific Mail | 27 | 27 | 26⅝ | 26⅞ | + ⅛ | 26¾ | 27 | 550 |
| Phila. & Read., 1st in. pd | 10 | 10½ | 9⅝ | 10 | + ¼ | 9⅝ | 10⅛ | 3,410 |
| St. Louis Southwestern | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ | ... | 4½ | 5 | 100 |
| Southern Pacific | 19¼ | 19¼ | 19 | 19¼ | + ⅛ | 18½ | 19¼ | 460 |
| Southern Railway | 9 | 9 | 8¾ | 8¾ | — ⅛ | 8¾ | 9 | 1,800 |
| Southern Railway pf | 28⅞ | 29¼ | 28⅞ | 28⅞ | ... | 27¼ | 27½ | 5,545 |
| Tennessee Coal & Iron | 27⅜ | 28 | 27⅜ | 28 | ... | 27¼ | 27½ | 107 |
| Union Pacific, t. r. | 6⅛ | 6¼ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | — ⅜ | 6⅛ | 6½ | 100 |
| Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | ... | 3 | 3¼ | 200 |
| U. S. Cordage, t. r. | 4⅞ | 5 | 4⅞ | 5 | + ⅛ | 5 | 5¼ | 600 |
| U. S. Cordage pf., t. r. | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | +1 | 9¾ | 10¼ | 100 |
| United States Express | 45 | 46 | 45 | 46 | ... | 43 | 46 | 60 |
| *United States Leather | 9⅛ | 9¼ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | — ⅛ | 9 | 9¼ | 2,550 |
| *United States Leather pf | 61 | 61 | 60½ | 60¾ | ... | 60¼ | 62 | 2,535 |
| United States Rubber | 26¾ | 26⅞ | 26¾ | 26¾ | + ⅜ | 26 | 27 | 210 |
| Wabash pf | 17¼ | 17¼ | 16½ | 16⅝ | ... | 16¾ | 16⅞ | 1,135 |
| *Western Union Beef | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | ... | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| Western Union Telegraph | 83 | 83 | 83 | 83 | ... | 83 | 83½ | 142 |
| Wheeling & Lake Erie | 9⅝ | 10 | 9½ | 9⅞ | + ⅛ | 9¼ | 10 | 800 |
| Wheeling & Lake Erie pf | 32½ | 32½ | 32½ | 32½ | — ... | 32 | 34½ | 10 |

Total sales ..... 117,693

*Unlisted.

## Bonds.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ann Arbor 1st 4s | 5,000 | 69⅞ | 69⅞ |
| | 3,000 | 69¾ | |
| Atch, Topeka & S Fé 4s When Issued | 1,000 | 76¾ | |
| | 9,000 | 77 | |
| | 12,000 | 76¾ | |
| | 5,000 | 77 | |
| Atch, Topeka & S Fé Gen 4s When Issued | 25,000 | 78½ | |
| Atch, Topeka & S Fé Adjustment 4s When Issued | 10,000 | 45½ | |
| | 5,000 | 46 | |
| Atch, Topeka & S Fé 2d 3-4 Class A | 1,000 | 113½ | |
| Trust Co Certfs 1st Installment Paid | 30,000 | 24½ | |
| | 9,000 | 24⅜ | |
| | 10,000 | 24¼ | |
| | 10,000 | 24⅜ | |
| Broadway & Seventh Av 1st Cons 5s | 1,000 | 113½ | |
| | 3,000 | 100½ | |
| Bur. C R & N 1st | 1,000 | 106½ | |
| Collat. Trust 5s | 1,000 | 102 | |
| | 4,000 | 102½ | |
| | 1,000 | 102¾ | |
| | 3,000 | 103 | |
| Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s | 5,000 | 71¾ | |
| | 11,000 | 72 | |
| Ches & O R & A Div 1st Consol 4s | 3,000 | 93¼ | |
| Chi, B & Q Conv 5s | 1,000 | 99¾ | |
| Chi, B & Q Cons 7s | 1,000 | 117½ | |
| Chi & North Pac 1st Trust Co Certfs | 5,000 | 43 | |
| | 5,000 | 43½ | |
| | 8,000 | 43 | |
| Chicago & Northwestern Coupon Gold 7s | 2,000 | 117½ | |
| S F Deb 5s 1933 | 7,000 | 111 | |
| Chi, R I & P Ext 5s | 1,000 | 103½ | |
| | 5,000 | 103⅝ | |
| Clev, C, Chi & St Louis Gen 4s | 1,000 | 86 | |
| Fort Worth & D C 1st Trust Co Certfs | 9,000 | 66 | |
| H & Texas Con 1st 5s | 1,000 | 108 | |
| Illinois Central Western Line 1st 4s | 1,000 | 101 | |
| Int & Great N 2d Mtge | 2,000 | 71½ | |
| Iowa Central 1st 5s | 4,000 | 95 | |
| Kentucky Cent 1st 4s | 6,000 | 89 | |
| Lake Erie & W 2d 5s | 1,000 | 103 | |
| L S & M So 2d Reg | 2,000 | 119½ | |
| Lo, N A & Chi Cons | 5,000 | 101 | |
| Lo, N A & Chi G M | 3,000 | 73½ | |
| | 5,000 | 73⅝ | |
| Manhat Railway Con 4s | 2,000 | 97 | |
| Mexican Int 1st 4s | 10,000 | 74⅝ | |
| Mil, L S & Westn 1st | 1,000 | 130⅝ | |
| Mil, L S & W Ext 5s | 3,000 | 113½ | |
| Milwaukee & St P 1st | 2,000 | 107 | |
| Chi & Missouri River 5s | 2,000 | 109 | |
| | 1,000 | 109¼ | |
| | 1,000 | 109 | |
| Dakota & Great So 5s | 1,000 | 107¼ | |
| Mo, Kan & East 1st | 3,000 | 93½ | |
| Mo, Kan & Tex 1st 4s | 3,000 | 84½ | |
| | 12,000 | 20F | 84¾ |
| | 6,000 | 20F | 84¾ |
| | 5,000 | 84¾ | |
| Mo, Kansas & Texas 2d | 8,000 | 56 | |
| | 2,000 | 56⅜ | |
| | 5,000 | 56¾ | |
| | 7,000 | 57 | |
| | 1,000 | 56¾ | |
| Missouri Pacific 1st Cons | 2,000 | 91 | |
| Nash, C & St L Con | 1,000 | 101 | |
| Nat'l Starch M Co 1st | 4,000 | 95 | |
| N Y Central Deb 5s Registered | 5,000 | 103 | |
| N Y, Chi & St Louis 4s | 1,000 | 104½ | |
| | 1,000 | 104¾ | |
| | 2,000 | 104½ | |
| N Y, Sus & Westn 1st Refunding 5s | 1,000 | 97½ | |
| N Y, Sus & Westn G M | 5,000 | 69½ | |
| North Pacific 1st 6s | 1,000 | 115½ | |
| Trust Co Certfs | 1,000 | 115⅜ | |
| | 1,000 | 115½ | |
| North Pacific 1st Reg | 10,000 | 115¼ | |
| | 20,000 | 115⅜ | |
| North Pacific 2d Coup | 2,000 | 110¼ | |
| | 8,000 | 110½ | |
| | 2,000 | 110¾ | |
| | 1,000s10F | 110¾ | |
| North Pacific Cons | 3,000 | 47⅜ | |
| | 11,000 | 47½ | |
| | 5,000b3 | 47⅜ | |
| | 5,000 | 47½ | |
| | 2,000 | 47⅜ | |
| | 4,000 | 47⅜ | |
| | 1,000 | 47¼ | |
| | 1,000 | 47⅜ | |
| | 4,000 | 47¼ | |
| Trust Co Certfs | 2,000 | 47½ | |
| | 5,000 | 47⅜ | |
| | 10,000 | 47⅜ | |
| | 2,000 | 47⅜ | |
| | 1,000 | 47¼ | |
| Nor Pac Col Tst Nts | 50,000 | 89⅝ | |
| | 5,000 | 89¾ | |
| | 31,000 | 89⅜ | |
| Ohio & Miss Cons | 3,000 | 103½ | |
| Omaha & St Louis 1st Trust Co Certfs | 1,000 | 42½ | |
| Oregon Improvement 1st | 1,000 | 82 | |
| Oreg Imp Co Con 5s Trust Receipts | 4,000 | 21 | |
| Oregon River & Nav 5s Trust Co Certfs | 5,000 | 97 | |
| Pennsylvania Cos Gtd 4½s | 1,000 | 111¼ | |
| Peo, Dec & Evans 1st | 5,000 | 102 | |
| People's & Eastern 1st | 1,000 | 79 | |
| Philadelphia & Reading 1st Pref Inc Trust Co Certfs | 1st Installment Paid | 7,000 | 29 |
| | | 5,000 | 29¼ |
| | | 10,000 | 29½ |
| | | 5,000 | 29 |
| | | 10,000 | 28¾ |
| | | 5,000 | 29 |
| 2d Pref Inc Trust Co Certfs | 1st Installment Paid | 5,000 | 17 |
| Philadel & Read Gen 4s Trust Co Certfs | | 7,000 | 77¼ |
| | | 10,000 | 77½ |
| Pitt, Shen & L E 1st | 1,000 | 85 | |
| Rio Grande Westn 1st | 7,000 | 75 | |
| Roch & Pitts 1st | 1,000 | 124 | |
| Roch & Pitts Cons | 2,000 | 119 | |
| St Jo & Grand Island 1st Trust Co Certfs | 5,000 | 46 | |
| St Louis & Iron M 5s | 1,000 | 80¾ | |
| | 9,000 | 80½ | |
| | 2,000 | 80 | |
| St Louis & S F Con 4s | 5,000 | 88 | |
| St L & S F Trust 5s | 1,000 | 89 | |
| St Louis Southwestn 1st | 1,000 | 73⅝ | |
| St Paul, M & M 1st | 2,000 | 107 | |
| East Minn 1st Div 1st | 2,000 | 107 | |
| Seattle, L S & East 1st Trust Co Certfs | 1,000 | 36 | |
| | 1,000 | 37 | |
| So Car & Ga 1st 5s | 1,000 | 94¾ | |
| | 3,000 | 95 | |
| South Pacific of Cal 5s Consolidated | 5,000 | 90¾ | |
| | 7,000 | 90½ | |
| Southern Railway 1st 5s | 10,000 | 90¼ | |
| Texas & N O Cons 5s | 8,000 | 96 | |
| | 5,000 | 96½ | |
| Texas & Pacific 2d 5s | 1,000 | 22½ | |
| | 15,000 | 22½ | |
| West Shore Gtd 4s | 4,000 | 105¾ | |
| West Union Col Trust 5s | 4,000 | 107¼ | |
| | 1,000 | 107½ | |
| Wabash 2d Mtge 5s | 4,000 | 73 | |
| West Shore Gtd 4s | 15,000 | 105¾ | |
| West Union Col Trust 5s | 4,000 | 107¼ | |
| | 1,000 | 107½ | |
| Wis. Cent. 1st & gtd. t. r. | 19½ | 20 | |
| U. S. R. pf. | 85 | 87 | |
| Wabash | 6⅜ | 6¾ | |
| Wells-F. Ex. | 95 | 104 | |
| Wis. Cent. | 3 | 3½ | |

Total sales ..... 117,693

*Unlisted.

## Bid and Ask Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

| | Bid. | Asked. | | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adams Ex | 147 | 149 | Md. Coal pf | 45 | 60 |
| Al. & Sus | 175 | ... | Mex Cent | 10⅝ | 11⅛ |
| A. & T. H | 54 | 58 | Mex. N. ctfs. | 1¾ | 2 |
| Am. Coal | 116 | 125 | Mich Cent | 93 | 94 |
| At. & Pac | ⅛ | ⅜ | Minn. & St. L. 1st pf | 75 | 79 |
| B. & S. I. pf | 135 | ... | N. & W. pf | 6 | 6⅝ |
| Bos. A. L. pf | 102 | 104 | Mo., K. & T. | 10½ | 11½ |
| *Brook. R.T. | 20½ | 22 | Mobile & O | 22 | 24 |
| Bruns. Co | ½ | 1 | N., C. & St. L. | 68 | 85 |
| Buff., R. & P. | 13 | 20 | Nat. Starch | 5 | 9 |
| Buff., R. & P. pf | ... | 55 | Nat. Starch pf | 40 | 50 |
| B., C. R. & N. | 70 | ... | Nat. S. 2d pf | 15 | 25 |
| Cana. Pac | 54 | 55¼ | New Cent. C | 6 | 8½ |
| Cedar F. & M | 9 | ... | New-Eng | 39¾ | 42 |
| Cent. Pac | 14¾ | 15¼ | N. Y., C. & St. L. | 13½ | 14¼ |
| Chi. & Alt | 155 | 159 | Norfolk So | 60 | 70 |
| C. & E. Ill. | 41¾ | 43 | N.Y.,C. & St. L. 1st pf | 75 | 79 |
| C. & E. Ill. pf | 100 | ... | N. & W. pf. | 6 | 6⅝ |
| C. & N.W. pf. | 145½ | 147 | Ohio So | 5 | 15 |
| C., C., C. & St. L. pf | 87 | 89 | Or. Imp. | 2 | 4 |
| C. & Pitts | 160 | ... | Or. R. & N., all in. pd | 20 | 24 |
| C. C. C. & I. | 2¾ | 3¼ | Penn. Coal | 320 | ... |
| C. F. & I. pf | 50 | 60 | Peo. & East | 3 | 9 |
| C.,H.V.&T.pf. | 50 | 60 | P., D. & E. | 2½ | 3 |
| Com. Cable | 155 | ... | P. & W. pf. | ... | 16 |
| Consol. Coal | 30 | 31 | P., C. & St. L. | 16 | 17 |
| D., L. & W. | 160½ | 162 | P., C., C. & St. L. pf. | 56 | 57 |
| D. & R. G. | 12½ | 13 | P. F. W. & C. | 160 | ... |
| D. M. & Ft. D. | 7 | 8 | P. P. & C. | 155 | 159 |
| D. M. & Ft. D. pf. | 45 | 53 | Quicksilver | ... | 2½ |
| *D., S. S. & A. | 5¼ | 6 | Quicksilver pf. | ... | 15 |
| *D., S. S. & A. pf | 10 | 13 | Rens. & Sar. | 182 | ... |
| Ed. El Ill of N. Y. | 98 | 99 | R., W. & O. | ... | 18 |
| Erie Tel. & T. | 59 | 61 | Rio G. W. pf. | ... | 45 |
| Ev. & T. H. | 30 | 31 | R. W. & O. | 114 | 115¾ |
| Ev. & T.H. pf. | 45 | 53 | St.L.S.W. pf. | 10½ | 11½ |
| Erie 2d pf. | 22¼ | 24 | St. J. & G. I. | ½ | 2 |
| Gt. Nor. pf. | 108 | 113 | St. P. & Dul. | 28 | 32 |
| Homestake | 30 | ... | St.P. & D. pf. | 89 | 91½ |
| Ill. Cent. | 94 | 95 | St. P. & Om. | 37½ | 38¼ |
| I., B. & W. | 15 | 27½ | St.P. & O.pf. | 123½ | 125 |
| Ill. Steel Co. | 58 | 62 | St. P., M. & M. | 109 | 113 |
| In. C. & In. | 30 | 35 | S. bull. certs. | 68¾ | 69 |
| Kan. & Mich. | 7 | 9½ | Texas Pac. | 7⅞ | 8¼ |
| K. & D. M. | 2 | 4 | Tol. & O. C. | 30 | 57 |
| K. & D. M. pf. | 13¾ | 15¾ | T. & O. C. pf. | 70 | 75 |
| Keo. & W. | 25 | 35 | Tol. P. & W. | 7½ | 12 |
| Lac. Gas pf. | 82 | 85 | U. S. Cord. | | |
| Long Island | 81 | 84 | gtd. t. r. | 19½ | 20 |
| L.,N.A. & C. | 8¼ | 9 | U. S. R. pf. | 85 | 87 |
| L.,N.A. & C. pf | 20 | 21¼ | Wabash | ... | 6¾ |
| L.,St. L. & T. | ½ | ... | Wells-F. Ex. | 95 | 104 |
| Mah. Coal R. | 107½ | ... | Wis. Cent. | 3 | 3½ |
| Mah. C. R. pf. | 107½ | ... | | | |
| Man. Beach | 9 | 10 | | | |

*Unlisted.

## CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

### Stocks.

| | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Am. Sugar Ref. | 115½ | 115½ | 114¾ | 115 | 7,280 |
| Amer. Tobacco | 83⅝ | 84½ | 83¾ | 83⅞ | 4,620 |
| At., Top. & S. F. | 15½ | 15⅝ | 14⅜ | 15 | 200 |
| Chicago Gas | 67¼ | 68½ | 66⅝ | 67⅞ | 6,450 |
| Chi., R. I. & P. | 69¾ | 69⅞ | 69⅜ | 69⅜ | 1,230 |
| Chi., B. & Q. | 74⅝ | 75⅜ | 84⅝ | 74⅜ | 4,340 |
| Chi. M. & St. P. | 74⅜ | 75 | 74⅜ | 74⅞ | 5,170 |
| Chi. and Northw. | 102⅜ | 102⅝ | 102¼ | 102¼ | 20 |
| Dist. & C. F. | 17⅜ | 17⅝ | 17⅜ | 17⅜ | 300 |
| Gen. Electric | 35¼ | 35¾ | 35¼ | 35¾ | 1,430 |
| Louis. & Nash. | 50¼ | 50¼ | 49⅝ | 49⅝ | 2,820 |
| N. Y., Sus. & W. | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | 10 |
| N. Y., S. & W. pf. | 22¼ | 22¼ | 22¼ | 22¼ | 10 |
| North. Pac. pf. | 12 | 12¼ | 11⅞ | 11⅞ | 120 |
| Pacific Mail | 26⅜ | 26⅜ | 26⅜ | 26⅜ | 120 |
| Phila. & Read. | 10⅜ | 10⅜ | 10 | 10⅛ | 160 |
| Southern Ry. | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | 50 |
| Tenn. C. & I. | 27½ | 27⅝ | 27½ | 27⅝ | 150 |
| Wabash pf. | 17¼ | 17¼ | 17¼ | 17¼ | 10 |
| Western Union | 83¼ | 83¼ | 83 | 83 | 30 |

Total sales ..... 34,520

### Bonds.

| | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Atch., Top. & S. F. 4s, fcs. | 77 | 77 | 77 | 77 | $5,000 |
| Mo., K. & T. 4s | 84¾ | 84¾ | 84½ | 84½ | 10,000 |
| North. Pac. con. | 47⅝ | 47⅝ | 47⅝ | 47⅝ | 10,000 |
| North. Pac. 2d | 110½ | 110⅝ | 110½ | 110⅝ | 5,000 |

Total ..... $30,000

### Mining Stocks.

| | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bulwer | .30 | .30 | .30 | .30 | 300 |
| Con. Cal. & Va. | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 100 |
| Golden Fleece | 1.65 | 1.70 | 1.65 | 1.70 | 200 |
| Isabella | .55 | .55 | .55 | .55 | 300 |
| Mexican | .60 | .60 | .60 | .60 | 200 |
| Mount Rosa | .15 | .15 | .15 | .15 | 800 |
| Mollie Gibson | .75 | .75 | .75 | .75 | 100 |
| Ophir | 1.30 | 1.30 | 1.30 | 1.30 | 100 |
| Portland | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 200 |
| Sierra Nevada | .70 | .70 | .70 | .70 | 200 |
| Union Con. | .70 | .70 | .70 | .70 | 200 |
| Victor | 6.62½ | 6.62½ | 6.62½ | 6.62½ | 200 |

Total sales ..... 2,400

### Wheat.

| | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| May option | 62⅞ | 63¾ | 62¾ | 63½ | 1,018,000 |

## THE CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, March 26.—The active stocks to-day were Diamond Match, West Chicago, and New-York Biscuit. All were strong. Lake Street was in moderate demand at 22⅞@23¼. The Alley First Mortgage Reorganization Committee at a meeting this afternoon agreed to take in the extension bondholders on either of the following plans: Par for the first mortgage bonds, 60 per cent. for the extension bonds, $25 per share assessment on common stock, for which preferred stock is to be issued. Past due interest is to be paid on first mortgage bonds in preferred stock. The extension bondholders can accept the alternative of 30 per cent. in first mortgage bonds and 25 per cent. in preferred stock.

Bank clearings were $12,534,650. Money loaned at 6@7 per cent.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing prices received from Messrs. A. O. Slaughter & Co., Chicago, as follows:

| | Thursday. Bid. | Asked. | Wednesday. Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Amer. Strawboard | 41¼ | 41¾ | 41½ | 42 |
| Cal. & Chi. Canal & D.

# FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

BANKS.

**Merchants' National Bank**
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $2,900,000. 42 Wall St.

**Chemical National**
270 Broadway.

**National Bank of Commerce**
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 20 Nassau St.

**Mercantile National Bank**
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000. 191 Broadway.

**Hanover National Bank**
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000. 9 and 11 Nassau St.

**The Nassau Bank**
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

**Fourth National**
16 Nassau St.

**Central National**
322 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

**Fourth Street National Bank**
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

**Continental Trust Company**
18 Wall St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sc'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

**The State Trust Co.**
36 Wall Street.

**United States Mortgage & Trust Co.**
Capital $2,000,000. Surplus $1,000,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

**Washington Trust Company**
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

## REORGANIZATION OF MEMPHIS & CHARLESTON RAILROAD COMPANY.

**To the Holders of Securities of Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company, as follows: Tennessee Lien Bonds; Second Mortgage Extended Bonds; First and Second Mortgage Extended Bonds; Consolidated Seven Per Cent. Bonds; General Six Per Cent. Bonds; and Common Stock.**

New-York, March 5, 1896.

A Plan has been issued for the reorganization of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company, of which copies may be obtained at the office of the Depositary under said Plan, The Guaranty Trust Company of New-York, 65 Cedar Street, New-York City.

All holders of stocks and bonds above mentioned are notified to deposit the same with the said Depositary on or after Wednesday, March 11, 1896.

Holders of common stock of the Memphis & Charleston Railroad Company are further notified that, in order to obtain the right to purchase Income Bonds of the new company, as provided in said Plan, they must deposit their stock, and pay the first installment of one dollar per share on or before April 1, 1896; the second installment of one dollar per share on or before May 1, 1896; the third installment of one dollar per share on or before June 1, 1896, and the fourth installment of one dollar per share on or before July 1, 1896.

All bonds must be deposited with the Depositary on or before April 1, 1896.

ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr.,
FREDERIC CROMWELL,
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
EDWARD N. GIBBS,
Reorganization Committee.
FRANCIS LYNDE STETSON,
Counsel to Committee.

**Referring to the foregoing, the committee gives public notice that more than a majority of the Seven Per Cent. Bonds have assented to the plan, which is hereby declared effective.**

ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr., Chairman.
26th March, 1896.

TO THE HOLDERS OF

## Oregon Short Line & Utah Northern

**CONSOLIDATED FIVE PER CENT. BONDS AND COLLATERAL TRUST FIVE PER CENT. BONDS, or of CERTIFICATES of Deposit representing either of these Bonds:**

The plan of reorganization dated February 20, 1896, prepared by the REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE, of which Mr. SAMUEL CARR is CHAIRMAN, has secured the approval of the undersigned committees.

As an early reorganization of the Oregon Short Line System under this plan is of the utmost importance to holders of all classes of its securities, all bonds not previously deposited should be presented for deposit at once at the Guaranty Trust Company of New-York or the American Loan and Trust Company of Boston, and holders of **certificates** should present them immediately at either of these Trust Companies, in order that the certificates may be **stamped as assenting to the plan** of reorganization.

Certificates stamped as assenting to the above-named plan and agreement will be issued without penalty for all bonds offered for deposit before April 15, 1896.

**The stamped certificates for consolidated bonds have been listed on the New-York Stock Exchange.**

O. S. L. & U. N. CONSOLIDATED BOND-HOLDERS' COMMITTEE.
By S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, Chairman.

O. S. L. & U. N. COLLATERAL TRUST BONDHOLDERS' COMMITTEE.
By F. S. BANGS, Chairman.

Boston, March 19, 1896.

THE ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE RAILROAD COMPANY.

The interest due April 1st, 1896, on the General Mortgage bonds of this Company will be paid on and after April 1st, 1896, at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York.

H. W. GARDINER,
Assistant Treasurer.

New-York, March 26th, 1896.

Referring to the above notice, the Union Trust Company of New-York will, on and after April 1st, 1896, distribute to the holders of its Certificates of Deposit issued for General Mortgage bonds of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad Company, the interest on the new General Mortgage bonds to which they will be entitled under the Plan of Reorganization, upon presentation of their Certificates at its office, No. 80 Broadway, New-York. A temporary receipt will be given for the Certificates, which will be retained over night for verification and stamping.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

New-York, March 26th, 1896.

New-York, March 3, 1896.

The undersigned Trustee under an Indenture securing the FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS of THE FORT SMITH & VAN BUREN BRIDGE COMPANY, guaranteed by the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway Company), will receive proposals or offers to sell said bonds up to and including Wednesday, April 1st, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, and the same will be opened; and bonds offered at the lowest prices (not exceeding 105 and interest), to the extent necessary to exhaust the amount in the Sinking Fund at that time, will be accepted in the order that proposals are received. The interest on bonds offered and accepted will cease on April 1st, 1896. If bonds are not offered and accepted in accordance with the above, they will be designated by lot for payment on October 1st, 1896, at the price of 105 and accrued interest to that date.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee.
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION OF REFUNDING BONDS.

Hutchinson, Kansas, March 25th, 1896.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of Refunding Bonds, Series "B," of Reno County, Kansas, dated May 1st, 1881, bearing 6 per cent. semi-annual interest, numbers One to Thirty-one, inclusive, will be paid at the Fiscal Agency of the State of Kansas, City of New-York, on May 1, 1896. Money to pay said bonds will be deposited on or before the above date. Interest will cease from and after May 1, 1896.

G. W. COOTER, Treasurer Reno County.

FINANCIAL.

**To Bondholders of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company and Holders of Mercantile Trust Company Certificates of Deposit, under the agreement of Feb. 19, 1894.**

Under and in conformity with the powers and provisions of the Bondholders' Agreement above mentioned, we hereby give notice that this Reorganization Committee has prepared and adopted a Plan and Agreement for the reorganization of the affairs of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, and has duly lodged the same at New-York City in the office of this Reorganization Committee, and with The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company and The Mercantile Trust Company; and at Berlin and London with the Deutsche Bank.

At each of said places also will be found printed copies of said Plan and Agreement for distribution to Bondholders and Certificate holders.

Dated New-York, March 16th, 1896.

EDWARD D. ADAMS, Chairman.
LOUIS FITZGERALD, Vice Chairman.
JOHN C. BULLITT,
CHARLES H. GODFREY,
J. D. PROBST,
JAMES STILLMAN,
ERNST THALMANN,
Reorganization Committee.
CHARLES C. BEAMAN, } of Counsel.
WM. NELSON CROMWELL, }
A. MARCUS, Secretary.

TO THE HOLDERS OF

## Northern Pacific R. R. Company's

General First Mortgage Bonds,
General Second Mortgage Bonds,
General Third Mortgage Bonds,
Dividend Certificates,
Consolidated Mortgage Bonds,
Branch Road Bonds,
Collateral Trust Notes,
Preferred Stock,
Common Stock,
and
Northwest Equipment Stock,
and
Trust Company's Receipts for the above-described bonds.

New-York, Philadelphia, and Berlin, March 16, 1896.

Pursuant to the announcement of the Committees, of which Mr. Edward D. Adams and Mr. Brayton Ives, respectively, are Chairmen, a plan has been prepared for an INDEPENDENT REORGANIZATION of the Northern Pacific Railroad System on a basis of fair treatment to all classes of security holders, and of fixed charges on the reorganized property reduced to an amount believed to be well within its demonstrated earning capacity. This plan has been prepared by the Reorganization Committee with our joint approval and co-operation; and, in conformity with an arrangement with the Committees, we have undertaken to act in carrying it into effect.

In addition to the two Committees above named, the plan also has received the approval of the representatives of a majority of each issue of the mortgage bonds upon which the reorganization is based.

The conversion of the General First Mortgage bonds upon the terms set forth in the plan is recommended by Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., August Belmont & Co., and Winslow, Lanier & Co., who originally issued those bonds, as well as by the German Committee of General First Mortgage Bondholders.

All holders of the above-described bonds, notes, and stocks, are notified to deposit the same as required by said plan.

Securities not so deposited will not be entitled to participate in the benefits of the reorganization.

Holders of receipts of the Mercantile Trust Company of New-York for Bonds deposited under the existing Bondholders' Agreement of Feb. 19, 1894, are invited, with the least possible delay, to signify their approval of this plan by producing their existing receipts at one of our offices, in order that we may stamp such approval thereon. Under the terms of the plan, the Managers have the right, which at any time hereafter, in their discretion, they may exercise, to exclude from the plan any holders of such receipts who shall not conform to the request to present their receipts for stamping, as expressly assenting to the plan.

Copies of the agreement and plan of reorganization are now ready for distribution, and all security holders are invited to obtain them from us, as all depositors are bound thereby. They set forth in detail many features which are of much importance to security holders.

We believe that the prompt consummation of the plan will result to the best interests of all security holders, and will place this vast property on a sound and conservative basis.

Any further information connected with the reorganization, which may be desired by security holders, will be furnished on application at any of our offices.

Holders of the bonds issued by the following Companies are requested to communicate with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York, or with the Deutsche Bank, Berlin, giving the amount of their holdings, and stating whether held in bonds or certificates of deposit:

Central Washington Railroad Company.
Coeur d'Alene R'way and Navigation Company.
Duluth and Manitoba Railroad Company (Minnesota Division.)
Duluth and Manitoba Railroad Company (Dakota Division.)
Helena and Red Mountain Railroad Company.
James River Valley Railroad Company.
Northern Pacific and Montana R. R. Company.
Northern Pacific and Manitoba R'way Company terminal bonds.
Seattle, Lake Shore and Eastern R. R. Company.
Spokane and Palouse Railway Company.

In order to deal equitably with the holders of these Branch Bonds, it is deemed necessary to consider each case separately, and upon its own individual merits.

After hearing from a large proportion of each class of these bondholders, steps will be taken to arrive at some fair basis of adjustment, for which General Lien 3 Per Cent. Bonds and new Preferred Stock Trust Certificates have been reserved under this plan.

**J. P. MORGAN & CO.,**
23 Wall Street, New-York.

**DREXEL & CO.,**
5th and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia.

**DEUTSCHE BANK,**
Berlin.

**BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,**
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY.
March 6, 1896.

A quarterly dividend of One and One-quarter Per Cent. will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company on April 1st, 1896, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 16th, 1896, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York.

Transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M., March 16th, 1896, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., April 2d, 1896.

E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

MEXICAN NATIONAL RAILROAD CO.
New-York, March 19, 1896.

Holders of Second Mortgage A Bonds of this company are entitled to a payment of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on account of past due interest from the earnings of 1895, which will be paid on presentation of Coupons Nos. 1 and 2 at the National City Bank, 52 Wall St., New-York, on and after April 10th, or to Messrs. Matheson & Co., No. 3 Lombard St., London, on and after April 13th.

ANDREW ANDERSON, Jr., Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.
Office of the Treasurer,
New-York, 18th Mch., 1896.

The Board of Directors of this company, at a meeting held this day, declared a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable at this office, on the 15th day of April next, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on the 14th inst.

E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

THE MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS R. R. CO.
NEW-YORK, MARCH 23, 1896.

Coupons maturing April 1, 1896, on the Pacific Extension 6 per cent. bonds will be paid at the Central Trust Co. of New-York, No. 54 Wall Street.

R. B. HARTSHORNE, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK.
New-York, March 25th, 1896.
THE 127TH CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Directors of this bank have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., and an extra one of ONE PER CENT., out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after April 6th proximo.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date. ARTHUR W. SHERMAN, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, QUARterly Dividend.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past three months, payable April 1st prox., until which date transfer books will be closed.

H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.

New-York, March 24, 1896.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
346 and 348 Broadway, New-York City.

An election for six Trustees of the third class, for one Trustee to fill a vacancy, and for three Inspectors of the next election will be held at the office of the company on WEDNESDAY, 8th of April, 1896, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 12 M. CHAS. C. WHITNEY, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

WHEREAS, THE LIMITED COPARTNERship heretofore doing business in the City of New-York under the firm name of TURNER, MANUEL & CO., has been dissolved by the death of Horace Manuel, one of the general partners therein, and has discontinued its business within the State of New-York, and

Whereas, the undersigned, among whom are included the only surviving general partner of said copartnership, have formed a new limited copartnership, and intend to continue the business conducted by said first-mentioned copartnership, and therein to use the said firm name of TURNER, MANUEL & CO., and

Whereas, A majority of the surviving members of said first-mentioned copartnership have consented, in writing, to the use of said firm name as aforesaid;

Now, therefore, We, HENRY M. ODDIE, whose place of abode is East Orange, Essex County, New-Jersey; WILLIAM H. HUTCHINSON, whose place of abode is Brooklyn, Kings County, New-York; WILLIAM G. DAMEREL, whose place of abode is Brooklyn, Kings County, New-York, and EDWARD H. HUTCHINSON, whose place of abode is Buffalo, Erie County, New-York, do hereby certify, pursuant to an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An act allowing the continued use of copartnership names in certain cases," and the acts amending the same, that we are the persons now, and hereafter, intending to carry on the business of brokers in stocks, bonds, and securities under the said firm name of Turner, Manuel & Co., and that our principal place of business will be in the City of New-York and State of New-York.—Dated, New-York, March 4th, 1896.

HENRY M. ODDIE.
WILLIAM H. HUTCHINSON.
WILLIAM G. DAMEREL.
EDWARD H. HUTCHINSON.

In presence of F. C. CANTINE.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.:

On this 4th day of March, 1896, before me personally came Henry M. Oddie, William H. Hutchinson, William G. Damerel, and Edward H. Hutchinson, proven to me satisfactorily to be the individuals described in and who executed the foregoing instrument by the oath of Francis C. Cantine, who, being by me duly sworn, said that he was acquainted with the said Henry M. Oddie, William H. Hutchinson, William G. Damerel, and Edward H. Hutchinson, and knew them to be the same persons described in and who executed said instrument, and thereupon the said Henry M. Oddie, William H. Hutchinson, William G. Damerel, and Edward H. Hutchinson severally acknowledged before me that they executed the same for the purposes therein mentioned.

CLARENCE A. COAN,
Notary Public, Kings Co. Cert. filed N. Y. Co.

We, the undersigned, Henry M. Oddie of East Orange, Essex County, New-Jersey, and Archibald Turner of the City of New-York, State of New-York, being a majority of the members and the survivors of the late limited copartnership of Turner, Manuel & Co., hereby consent to the use of said firm name Turner, Manuel & Co. by the new limited copartnership to be formed by Henry M. Oddie, William H. Hutchinson, and William G. Damerel as general partners, and Edward H. Hutchinson as special partner.—Dated New-York, March 4th, 1896.

HENRY M. ODDIE.
ARCHIBALD TURNER.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.:

On this fourth day of March, 1896, personally appeared before me Archibald Turner and Henry M. Oddie, to me known, and known to me, to be the individuals described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and severally acknowledged that they executed the same.

WILLIS VAN VALKENBURGH,
Notary Public, Kings Co. Cert. filed in N. Y. Co.
mh6-law4wF

NOTICE.

The firm of RICHARD IRVIN & CO. has been dissolved by the death of RICHARD IRVIN, the sole surviving partner. The outstanding business of the firm will be liquidated by the undersigned.

MARY M. IRVIN,
DANIEL LORD,
Executors of RICHARD IRVIN.

No. 19 William St., New-York, March 23, 1896.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID.—Five ST. LOUIS, VANDALIA & TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS OF $1,000 EACH, due Jan. 1, 1897, Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, and 350; all parties are cautioned against negotiating said bonds. If found, please report to POMROY BROTHERS, 39 Broad St., New-York.

LOST OR MISLAID.—POLICY NO. 6,943 issued by the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company on the life of William P. Clyde. The finder will please return it to the undersigned. Application has been made for the issuing of a duplicate.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE, 5 Bowling Green.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR $4,300,814.99 GOLD Bonds and Stock of the City of New-York. EXEMPT FROM TAXATION.

EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, GUARDIANS, AND OTHERS HOLDING TRUST FUNDS ARE AUTHORIZED BY LAW TO INVEST IN THESE BONDS.

INTEREST THREE PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Controller of the City of New-York, at his office, No. 280 Broadway, until Thursday, the 2d day of April, 1896, at 2 o'clock P. M., when they will be publicly opened, for the whole or a part of the following coupon or registered bonds and stock of the City of New-York, principal and interest payable in gold coin of the United States of America, of the present standard of weight and fineness, to wit:

| | |
|---|---|
| $1,575,000.00 | "Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," issued for various public purposes—the principal payable November 1, 1921. |
| 258,400.00 | "Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," for a new site and building for the College of the City of New-York, and for the purchase of new stock or plant for the Department of Street Cleaning—the principal payable November 1, 1913. |
| 300,000.00 | "Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," to provide for payments of awards, costs, &c., certified by the Change of Grade Damage Commission—the principal payable November 1, 1915. |
| 175,000.00 | "Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," known as "Additional Water Stock"—the principal payable November 1, 1915. |
| 400,000.00 | "Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," known as "Additional Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York"—the principal payable November 1, 1915. |
| 1,000,000.00 | "Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," known as "Dock Bonds of the City of New-York"—the principal payable November 1, 1926. |
| 50,000.00 | "Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," known as "Fire Hydrant Stock"—the principal payable November 1, 1925. |
| 542,414.99 | "Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," known as "School House Bonds"—the principal payable November 1, 1915. |

The proposals should be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Bonds of the Corporation of the City of New-York," and each proposal should also be inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Controller of the City of New-York.

For full information see City Record.

ASHBEL P. FITCH, Controller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK—FINANCE DEPARTMENT, Controller's Office, March 16, 1896.

PROPOSALS FOR TOBACCO FOR THE NEW-York Navy Yard.—February 21, 1896.—Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Tobacco for the New-York Navy Yard, to be opened March 31, 1896," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, March 31, 1896, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish the New-York Navy Yard 150,000 pounds of navy tobacco. The tobacco must conform to the navy standard and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank forms of proposal will be furnished upon application to the Navy Pay Office, New-York, or to the bureau. Samples of the standard tobacco will be furnished upon application to the bureau. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited. The bids, all other things being equal, decided by lot. The department reserves the right to waive defects or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster General U. S. N.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY Honorable Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 17th day of February, 1896, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against THE GEORGE L. COLGATE COMPANY, a domestic corporation lately doing business at No. 136 Liberty Street, in the City of New-York, to present their said claims, with vouchers thereof, duly verified, to the subscriber, Percy L. Klock, the duly appointed assignee of the said The George L. Colgate Company, for the benefit of its creditors, at his office, No. 208 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of May, 1896.—Dated New-York, Feb. 21st, 1896. PERCY L. KLOCK, Assignee.

CHARLES DE HART BROWER, Attorney for Assignee, 10 Wall St., N. Y.

f21-law6wF&ap3

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

# THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

**UNSETTLED MARKETS AND MODERATE SPECULATION.**

**Trading Chiefly on Local Scalpers' Account—Wheat at the Close was Firm—Corn Was More Active—Provisions Quiet, and a Trifle Easier—Cotton Moderately Active and Higher—Coffee Lower and Less Active.**

The grain markets were depressed early in the day, owing to the weakness West and free offerings by local longs, but the later dealings were at higher prices and followed the closing strength West. Provisions were easier and had but little demand. Cotton was firm at the close through local covering, although the chief business was by scalpers. Coffee was easy and closed lower.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator | 79 @ | 79¼ |
| Oats, No. 2 red, in elevator | 24¾@ | 25 |
| Corn, No. 2 mixed | 37 @ | .. |
| Flour, straights, Spring | $3.00 @ | $3.60 |
| Flour, straights, Winter | 3.60 @ | 3.75 |
| Cotton, middling uplands | 7 13-16@ | .. |
| Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X | 17 @ | 20 |
| Pork, mess | 9.50 @ | 10.00 |
| Lard, Western steam | 5.37½@ | 5.40 |
| Beef, family | 10.00 @ | 12.00 |
| Butter, creamery, fancy | 22 @ | .. |
| Sugar, granulated | 5¼@ | 5¼ |
| Coffee, Rio No. 7 | 13¾@ | .. |
| Cheese, State, full cream, new | 10¾@ | 10¾ |
| Copper, lake | 10¾@ | 11 |
| Lead | 3.15 @ | .. |

WHEAT—Contracts opened weak and declined ¼@⅝c with the West and free local realising; advanced ¾@⅞c with the better West and firmer late cables, with an increased export demand, closing firm at ¼@⅜c gain and a fairly active trade....Spot was in better export demand at ¼@⅜c advance....Sales, 84,000 bushels, all to shippers, including 72,000 bushels No. 1 hard Duluth, part at 5c over May, free on board, afloat, and 12,000 bushels No. 1 Northern Duluth at 3c over May, free on board, afloat. About 350,000 bushels reported taken at the outports, delivery on opening of navigation, cost, freight, and insurance, New-York, on private terms....Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, 11c over May, free on board, afloat; No. 2 Northern, New-York inspection, 2½c over May price, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard Duluth, 5c over May; No. 1 Northern, Duluth inspection, 3c over May price; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 5c over May price, free on board....Clearances hence, 84,689 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 270,553 bushels; receipts, none; at Atlantic ports, 20,892 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were moderately active and closed firm at ¼@⅜c advance with the West and on local covering....Spot was scarce and quiet at firm prices....Sales, 17,500 bushels, including 9,500 bushels steamer mixed at 36¾@37c, elevator; 2,000 bushels No. 2 at 37c, elevator; 5,000 bushels ungraded mixed on private terms, and 1,000 bushels steamer yellow at 37½c, elevator....Receipts, 34,125 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 94,666 bushels....Clearances hence, 8,677 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 92,544 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were dull and firm at ⅜c advance, following corn and the West....Spot were firm and generally quiet....Sales, 31,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, elevator, at 26¼c; No. 3 white at 25c for 1,000 bushels; No. 2 white, clipped, 29½c; No. 3 white, clipped, 26c; No. 2 mixed, 24¾@25c; No. 3, 23½@23⅝c; rejected white, 24c; rejected mixed, 21c; No. 2 Chicago, 25¾@26c; track mixed, 25@26c; track white, 26@28½c for 30,000 bushels....Receipts, 121,200 bushels; exports, 20,820 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

| Month. | Bushels. | Range. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|
| March | 30,000 | 70 5-16@70 11-16 | 70⅝ |
| April | .... | @ | 70⅝ |
| May | 1,095,000 | 69¼@70 5-16 | 70⅛ |
| June | .... | @ | 70 |
| July | 480,000 | 69¼@69 15-16 | 69⅝ |
| September | 55,000 | 69¼@69⅞ | 69⅞ |
| Total | 1,660,000 | | |

CORN.

| Month. | Bushels. | Range. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|
| March | .... | .. @.. | 37½ |
| May | 170,000 | 35⅝@35⅞ | 35⅝ |
| July | 110,000 | 36⅜@36⅞ | 36⅝ |
| Total | 280,000 | | |

OATS.

| Month. | Bushels. | Range. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|
| March | .... | .. @.. | 24⅝ |
| May | 10,000 | 24¼@24⅝ | 24⅝ |
| No. 2 White— | | | |
| May | .... | .. @.. | 25⅝ |
| Total | 10,000 | | |

FLOUR—Demand moderate and prices barely steady....Sales, 15,800 bbls, including of City Mills, 4,900 bbls patents, 5,000 bbls clear, and 200 bbls fine, at quotations; also, 1,200 bbls Winter patents at $3.85@$4.15, 1,050 bbls clears at $3.50@$3.65, 1,500 bbls straights at $3.65@3.75, 950 bbls bakers' extra at $3.10@$3.15, 900 bbls Spring patents at $3, and 150 bbls No. 1 Winter at $2.80, in sacks....Arrivals, 7,557 bbls and 8,510 sacks; exports, 3,810 bbls and 1,080 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 39,701 bbls and sacks.

RYE FLOUR—More active and steady at $2.60@$2.85.

CORN PRODUCTS—Quiet and steady. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.20; granulated yellow meal, $1.80@$2; white do, $2@$2.10; chops, 62½@65c; coarse meal, 75c; fine white, 85@90c.

OATMEAL—Dull and steady. Quoted: Rolled oats, $2.70@$2.90; cut, $3.25@$3.60; ground, $2.85@$2.90; No. 3 pearled barley, $1.35@$1.50.

FEED—Quiet and easy. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 60@62½c; middlings, 65@70c; sharps, 75@80c; rye feed, 62½@65c.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—While the market has a weak, dull look, yet sellers did not seem willing to give way from the 25½c price; at that they were willing to sell, either dock, store, or free on board lots, and while these deliveries would mean about ¼c difference with the sellers, yet the essential point seemed to be to hold a 25½c selling price; there were 200 bbls sold at 25½c; exporters continued indifferent, and there was not much inquiry otherwise, while there was more looking around for buyers; the good off yellow was scarce and quoted at 25¼@25½c, with only small lots to be had for prompt delivery, yet a report prevailed that 1,000 bbls had been secured, just what delivery was not clear, a "crude" barrels was nominal at 21c....LINSEED OIL was steady; American at 40c; boiled at 43c; Calcutta at 52c....LARD OIL was dull; quoted at 50@51c.

Petroleum.

OIL CITY, Penn., March 26.—Oil opened, highest, lowest, and closed, $1.28; Standard's price, $1.32.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were weak again, although the declines were trifling; but trading was no way improved at the West, while it was very dull here at the concessions, and the supplies of hogs were liberal; Chicago estimated its hog receipts for to-day as 22,000 head; the week's hog packing was 225,000 head; same time last year, 270,000 head.

LARD—Was sold off 2½@5 points at the West, where the trading continued slack, while in New-York the cash demand was unimportant, as the refiners and pressers were holding full stocks, while important export business was not possible under the pressure from the West of its supplies upon foreign buyers, and their offers to sell through shipments at a much less price than that ruling here for the cash product; the options at the West closed at 5.07½c for March, while May was at 5.15@5.17½c; July sold at 5.30@5.32½c, closing at 5.30c; September at 5.42½@5.45c, closing at 5.42½c bid; here cash was at 5.37½@5.40c nominal; May option was 5.45c nominal; city steam was steady; sales of 100 tcs at 4.90c; also 100 tcs choice, iron-bound pks, for Cuba, at 5.50c; refined continued slow; Continent, 5.70c; South American, 6.10c; compound, 4¾@4¾c.

PORK—The West was further depressed early about 7½c, but recovered before the close, although its trading was dull, where March closed at $8.70 nominal; May sold at $8.75@$8.85, closing at $8.80@$8.82½; July at $8.92½@$9.05, closing at $9; here there was a dull trading. Quotations here: For mess, in job lots, $9.50@$10; family mess, $10.25@$10.50; short clear, $11.25@$12.25.

BACON—The export demands were no better at the West, and the speculation continued slack, while prices were slightly changed; at the West short ribs closed at $4.67½ for March, while May was at $4.72½@$4.75, and July at $4.80@$4.87½, closing at $4.82½@$4.85.

CUTMEATS—Demands were slow, while prices were unsettled. Sales of 3,000 lb pickled bellies, 11 lb average, at 5c, and 90 bxs clear bellies at 5 1-16@5¼c. City-pickled bellies, 12-lb average, 4¾@4¾c; 10-lb average, 5@5¼c; pickled hams, 8½@9c; pickled shoulders, 4¼c.

BEEF—Shippers have been bearing down hard on prices, while disposed to take only small lots. Sales recently of 500 bbls city-packed. Quotations: Packet, $9@$10; do, in tierces, $12.50@$13.50; family, $10@$12; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8.50; city extra India mess, in tierces, $15@$15.50 for the best and $13@$14 for good second grade.

BEEF HAMS—There was an unsettled and easy market, with light wants of smokers. Quoted at $14.50@$15 here, and $14 at the West.

TIERCE BEEF—Higher and in fair demand. Bacon at 5½c, 180-lb at 5¾c, 160-lb at 5¾c, 140-lb at 5⅞c, 120-lb at 6c, pigs at 6¼c. Receipts at the West, 53,937 head; same time last year, 40,229 head. Chicago—Receipts, 27,000 head; active; 5c higher; $3.90@$4.12½, left over, 8,000 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 2,522 head; active; strong; $3.50@$4.05. St. Louis—Receipts, 9,088 head; steady; $3.60@$3.90. Indianapolis—Receipts, 4,000 head; slow; $3.90@$4.10. Kansas City—Receipts, 7,000 head; steady; $3.55@$3.70. Omaha—Receipts, 2,000 head; opened strong; $3.55@$3.70. Milwaukee—Receipts, 2,157 head; $3.60@$3.95.

TALLOW—Yielded to more genuine offers to sell at 3 11-16c for city, at which 200 hhds were taken for England, another lot of 80 hhds sold the day before at 3¾c. Of country made, sales of small lots at 3¾c for prime.

STEARINE—For oleostearine the market was unsettled and nominal, with 4½c bid and 4 9-16@4⅝c asked. In lard stearine, absence of trading and 6c quoted, nominal.

COFFEE.

Contracts were offered freely by local longs, with a scarcity of buyers, and the close easy at unchanged prices to 20 points down. Havre was irregular and unchanged to ½f down, and Hamburg partly ½ pfennig up....Spot Rio dull and steady at 13⅜c for No. 7. Sales, 2,100 bags Maracaibo and 1,500 bags Bucaramauga on private terms....Opening Call—11 A. M.—May, 500 bags at 12.50c; June, 750 bags at 12.05c; July, 500 bags at 11.65c; October, 1,000 bags at 10.65c; December, 500 bags at 10.45c; total, 3,250 bags. Between Call and Close—March, 500 bags at 13.25c, 500 bags at 13.30c, and 250 bags at 13.25c; April, 2,000 bags at 12.75c; May, 500 bags at 12.40c; June, 250 bags at 12.05c; July, 250 bags at 11.65c, 750 bags at 11.60c, 500 bags at 11.55c, and 500 bags at 11.45c; September, 2,000 bags at 10.80c, and 2,000 bags at 10.75c; December, 500 bags at 10.40c; 1,250 bags at 10.30c; total, 11,750 bags; total for day, 15,000 bags.

Closing prices: January, 10.20@10.30c; February, 10.10@10.20c; March, 13.20@13.30c; April, 12.65@12.75c; May, 12.30@12.35c; June, 11.85@11.95c; July, 11.45@11.50c; August, 11.05@11.15c; September, 10.70@10.75c; October, 10.50@10.60c; November, 10.40@10.50c; December, 10.25@10.30c.

COTTON.

Contracts were quiet, and closed firm at 5@9 points advance, with the main business in a local scalping way, and prices helped by the steadier Liverpool market....Spot was unchanged, with sales of 700 bales to shippers, and 450 bales to spinners....Middling Gulf, 8 1-16c; middling uplands, 7 13-16c. The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

| Month. | To-day's Closing Prices. | Extremes.—High-est. | Low-est. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| March | 7.49@7.52 | .... | .... | .... |
| April | 7.52@7.53 | 7.52 | 7.43 | 6,400 |
| May | 7.59@7.60 | 7.62 | 7.50 | 35,200 |
| June | 7.60@ .. | 7.60 | 7.50 | 10,600 |
| July | 7.60@7.61 | 7.62 | 7.52 | 11,000 |
| August | 7.60@7.61 | 7.62 | 7.51 | 40,900 |
| September | 7.31@7.33 | 7.33 | 7.25 | 3,700 |
| October | 7.21@7.22 | 7.24 | 7.16 | 12,500 |
| November | 7.16@7.17 | 7.18 | 7.11 | 9,600 |
| December | 7.18@7.19 | 7.19 | 7.14 | 3,100 |
| January | 7.22@7.23 | 7.24 | 7.18 | 1,200 |
| Total | | | | 140,200 |

Net receipts at the ports to-day, 6,630 bales, against 20,196 bales the same day last year.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—The conditions are still quite strongly against the selling interest. Supplies of most kinds are liberal, trade sluggish, and there is pressure to sell. Choice marrow have been shaded to $1.22½ in instances; medium have settled to $1.20, and peas are down to $1.15. It is possible that a few red kidney could be placed above quotation, but buyers for any considerable quantity would not be allowed to go at $1.05. All other varieties moving dull and easy; green peas weaker. We quote: Beans, domestic, marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.22½@$1.25; do, medium, $1.20; do, pea, $1.15; do, white kidney, $1.80; do, red kidney, $1.05; do, turtle soup, $1.25@$1.30; do, low grades, $1.25; do, Lima, California, $1.82½@$1.85; do, foreign, pea, old, 90@95c; do, foreign, medium, old, 80@90c; green peas, barrels, 80c; do, bags, 77½c; do, Scotch, 77½c.

BUTTER—Light receipts; fairly active; steady; Western, 13@22c; do, extra, 22c; State dairy, 9@20c; Western imitation creamery, 12@17c; do, factory, 8@13c.

CHEESE—Fair; steady jobbing demand; steady; State, full cream, large, 6@10

# THEY BET ON THE RESULT

## ONE FEATURE OF THE SALE OF A BROADWAY CORNER.

**The Tradesmen's National Bank Property Brings $402,000 at Auction After an Open Competition—It Is Bought by the Owners of the Adjoining Realty—Doings of the Brokers—List of Sales Set Down for To-day.**

As far as general public interest was concerned, the feature in real estate dealings yesterday was the sale at auction, by Mr. George R. Read, of the Tradesmen's National Bank property, 291 Broadway, northwest corner of Reade Street. Selling a corner on lower Broadway is a rare thing. Most parcels of the kind are very strongly held. Those which have been sold in recent years, because of the partitioning of estates, have usually passed into the hands of investors, although a few have, before so doing, been improved by an intermediary speculative builder.

In the present case, the reason for selling was that the bank, which formerly occupied the principal lower portion of the building, has removed to the Wool Exchange Building, on West Broadway, so as to be near many of its customers. The building sold is of marble, containing six stories, basement, and sub-basement, and covers a plot 33.2 by 98.8 by 28 by 99.6. It was bought by the bank in 1859. Subsequently, two stories were added to the original structure and an elevator was put in. At present the rents from the building amount to $16,980 per year. When full, it is estimated—rather liberally—that it will bring in $33,880.

The sale had the conspicuous merit of being an absolute one. Mr. Read announced that no one in interest would make a bid, even if the property sold for one-half of its value, and every one present believed him because of his reputation. There were grouped about his stand in the Exchange Salesroom nearly 200 men, consisting of investors, speculators, and brokers. Promptly at noon, the auctioneer announced the terms of sale. These provided that 5 per cent. of the amount should be paid on signing the terms and that, at the purchaser's option, the seller would allow 70 per cent. of the amount to remain on mortgage at 4 per cent. He then called for bids.

The first one was $300,000, made by Martin & Brother; $325,000 followed; and then $330,000, the latter being by Jacob Korn, who remained in the bidding until next to the final one. Bids of $340,000, $350,000, and $360,000 were made in rapid succession. Then came five-thousand-dollar increases, up to $385,000. Bids of $2,500 each carried the amount up to $397,500. The subsequent increases were of $500 each, until the amount was $402,000, at which figure it was struck down to one Lydia A. Bliss.

In reality, the bidding was for Charles S. Brown, representing the Hemenway estate of Boston, which owns the adjoining property, at 293 Broadway. The present acquisition gives them between sixty-seven and seventy feet front on Broadway. The parcel at 293 Broadway was bought by Augustus Hemenway in November, 1862, for $110,000.

The sale was generally regarded as a good one, the price being deemed adequate in spite of the fact that the property had been appraised for the bank by Michael Coleman at $465,000. Before the sale began a number of real estate men wagered that the property would sell for less than $375,000.

While this sale was in progress, Mr. Richard V. Harnett sold a number of pieces of property to close out a partnership, in which Messrs. Charles T. Barney and Francis M. Jencks were interested. The results were as follows: 474 West End Avenue, east side, 41.8½ feet south of Eighty-eighth Street, four-story brick dwelling, 19 by 99.6, to John T. Farley, at $25,800; 68 West Ninety-sixth Street, south side, 100.10 feet east of Columbus Avenue, four-story apartment house, 19.2 by 100.8½ by 20 by irregular, to M. E. Curry, at $24,000; 264 and 266 West Eighty-ninth Street, south side, 147 feet east of West End Avenue, two four-story American basement dwellings, respectively 16 and 15, by 100.8½, to William A. Mitchell and Edward J. McGuire, at $19,450 and $18,750, respectively; 577 Boulevard, west side, between Eighty-eighth and Eighty-ninth Streets, 18.4½ by 100, five-story flat, to M. E. Curry, at $22,500; 133 West Fifty-sixth Street, north side, 433.4 feet west of Sixth Avenue, five-story flat, 20.10 by 100.10, to C. V. Gallup, at $24,400; 715 Park Avenue, east side, 45 feet south of Seventieth Street, four-story brick dwelling, 20 by 88.11, to Theodore F. Wood, at $33,400; lot, 24.11 by 100, at southeast corner of the Boulevard and One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, to William A. Mitchell, at $12,400; four lots, each 25 by 90.11, on the north side of One Hundred and Tenth Street, 100 feet east of the Boulevard, to M. E. Curry, at $11,400 each; two lots, each 25 by 100.11, on south side of One Hundred and Fifth Street, beginning 110 feet west of Columbus Avenue, to John Casey, at $10,000 and $9,500, respectively; the lot adjoining to the west 25 by 100.11 by 24.3 by 99.8, to Theodore F. Wood, at $9,600; and the triangular plot, adjoining to the west, 79.3 by 99.8 by 127.7½, to the same, at $17,900. The purchasers represented the Barney syndicate, which had offered the property for the purpose of a settlement on the basis of the knock-down figures.

At auction in the Trinity Building salesroom, Messrs. Adrian H. Muller & Son sold to J. H. Dormer, at $10,300, the three-story and basement brick dwelling 75 Jane Street, north side, 132.2 feet west of Greenwich Street, 20.8 by 87.5.

Mr. James L. Wells sold under foreclosure the four five-story brick tenements 325 to 333 West Sixty-ninth Street, north side, beginning 350 feet west of West End Avenue. The first went to T. McManus, at $14,712. The others went to the plaintiff, Hubert Van Wagenen, 327 and 329, at $13,812 each, and 331 and 333 together, at $26,712, and others to William H. Wilsey.

Mr. R. V. Harnett sold under foreclosure to John H. McGurk, at $4,550, the property on the north side of East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, 132.1¾ feet east of Webster Avenue, 25 by 100 by 25 by 99.8¾.

At private sale, Mr. R. V. Harnett sold the two five-story brick flats 573 and 575 Boulevard, each 27.4 by 100, at $31,000 each.

Mrs. Susan C. Twombley has sold the four-story brownstone dwelling 212 West Fifty-ninth Street and the stable in the rear, at 213 West Fifty-eighth Street, 25 by 200.10. It is said that options have been secured on adjoining parcels extending through the block.

Mr. Jacob Schwartz has sold, at $76,000, the northeast corner of Ninth Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street, 50 by 100, with four four-story brick tenements.

Mr. L. Z. Bach has sold, for improvement, the northeast corner of Lexington Avenue and One Hundred and Second Street, 47 by 100.

Messrs. Innes & Center have sold, for Mrs. Mary A. Thomson, to Mrs. L. P. Tonnele, the dwelling at 115 East Thirty-fifth Street, 12.6 by 98.9.

Mr. Theodore A. Havemeyer is said to have purchased, from Thomas B. Musgrave, the property at 535 Fifth Avenue, 30 by 100, just north of the Sherwood apartment house, which is to be removed, to make way for Delmonico's new restaurant. Mr. Havemeyer owns also the property at 537 Fifth Avenue.

Mr. Theodore C. Gross has sold, to J. McSweeney, the five-story flat at the southeast corner of the Boulevard and Ninety-fifth Street, at $45,000.

Mr. William G. Rule has sold, for the Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company, at $35,000, ten lots on Freeman Street, bounded by the Southern Boulevard and Intervale Avenue, to John A. Knox, who will build nine four-story brick apartment houses, at a cost of about $110,000.

The auction sales set down for to-day at 111 Broadway are as follows:

By George R. Read, foreclosure sale, C. W. West, referee, 38 Montgomery Street, west side, 100 feet south of Madison Street, 25 by 92, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment; $9,915; on prior mortgage, $22,500.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Francis L. Donohue, referee, 151 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, north side, 361.8 feet west of Third Avenue, 16.8 by 100.11, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,425.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., mechanic's lien foreclosure sale, Louis Hanneman, referee, 175 to 179 Second Street, south side, 300 feet east of Avenue A, 60 by 100, two five-story brick tenements and one-story brick building in rear. Due on judgment, $3,525.

By Van Rensselaer & Smith, foreclosure sale, Francis P. Lowrey, referee, 233 West One Hundredth Street, north side, 200 feet east of West End Avenue, 25 by 101.10, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $18,550.

By B. L. Kennelly, partition sale, Samuel E. Duffey, referee, northwest corner of Twelfth Avenue and Third Street, Wakefield, 60 by 125; also, northeast corner of same, 114 by 205.

## THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

**Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.**

Webster Avenue, east side, 310 feet north of One Hundred and Seventieth Street, for three three-story frame tenements, by Annie F. Wreeland of 549 Buckhout Avenue, owner; cost, $14,100.

Rice Street, west side, 75 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, four two-story frame dwellings, by Miss Nellie Rice of 752 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, owner; cost, $16,000.

Longfellow Street, west side, 50 feet south of Jennings Street, also southwest corner of Longfellow and Jennings Streets, for two two-story and a two and a half-story frame dwellings, by Henry H. Neilhardt of 1,440 Bryant Street, owner; cost, $12,000.

Home Street, south side, 57.6 feet east of Intervale Avenue, a two-story frame dwelling and stores, by P. J. Stumpf of 1,209 Hoe Street, owner; cost, $5,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, south side, 100 feet east of Morris Avenue, four-story brick flat, by Herman C. and Augusta Wurm of 512 East One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, owners; cost, $20,000.

No. 736 Broadway, eleven-story brick store and lofts, by Amund Johnsen of 1,635 Fox Street, owner; cost, $165,000.

Nineteenth Street, north side, 125 feet east of Fourth Avenue, a six-story brick flat, by Alexander A. Jordan of 163 East Sixtysecond Street, owner; cost, $90,000.

Eighth Avenue, west side, between One Hundred and Thirty-ninth and One Hundred and Fortieth Streets, seven five-story brick flats and stores, by Matthew C. Kervan of 110 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, owner; cost, $225,000.

No. 1,045 Sixth Avenue, by Patrick Duffy of 1,045 Sixth Avenue, alterations to a two-story brick store and dwelling; cost, $500.

No. 173 Eldridge Street, by Isaac Gallee of 138 Henry Street, alterations to a three and four story brick tenement, shop, &c.; cost, $3,000.

No. 233 East Twentieth Street, by William D. May of 2 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, alterations to a two-story brick stable; cost, $300.

No. 61 Avenue A, by Bernhard Vogel of 61 Avenue A, alterations to a four-story brick store, &c.; cost, $200.

Thirty-eighth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Second Avenue, by Valentine Cook of 212 East Thirty-seventh Street, alterations to a one-story brick stable and office; cost, $500.

No. 2,205 Third Avenue, by Caroline Frank of 793 Lexington Avenue, alterations to a four-story brick store and flat; cost, $1,500.

Trinity Avenue, east side, 175 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, by Adolph Kuchnel of 836 Trinity Avenue, alterations to a two-story frame dwelling; cost, $500.

No. 20 Allen Street, by Wilhelmine Reichow of 31 South Tenth Street, Brooklyn, alterations to a three-story brick store, &c.; cost, $250.

Nos. 66 and 68 Gold Street, by Reuben R. Finch of Parkhill, N. J., alterations to a six-story brick warehouse, &c.; cost, $1,500.

Columbus Avenue and Ninety-seventh Street, northwest corner, by Regina Weinberg of 39 East Seventy-fifth Street, alterations to a five-story brick flat, &c.; cost, $1,700.

Columbus Avenue and Ninety-eighth Street, southeast corner, by Newman Cowen of 35 East Sixtieth Street, alterations to a five-story brick store and flat; cost, $2,000.

## Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, March 26.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 243; Oswald J. Martin and wife to Frederick Beck..... $1

96TH ST, s s, 169 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 20x101.8; Theodore F. Hascall, referee, to Randolph Guggenheimer..... 7,000

SAME PROPERTY; Randolph Guggenheimer and wife and another to Sigmund B. Steinmann..... 1

86TH ST, s s, 206.8 ft w of 2d Av, 26.8x102.2; Frederick W. Miller, individually and as trustee, and others to Adam Seiferth and wife, (correction deed)..... 1

69TH ST, n s, 170 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100.5; John Sloane and wife to Henry A. C. Taylor..... 1

LEXINGTON AV, 1,023; Donald McLean, referee, to Marcus M. Marks..... 2,850

LEXINGTON AV, 1,019; same to same.. 2,550

58TH ST, 110 East; Hamilton O'Dell, referee, to George Herbener..... 15,025

115TH ST, n s, 85 ft w of Madison Av, 25x100.10; Edward J. Couch and others to Josiah Lockwood..... 150

122D ST, n s, 290 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Joseph Murphy, Jr., and wife to Julie B. Brettell..... 1

5TH AV, 2,165; Henry Rothschild and others to Israel Schneittacher and another..... 1

136TH ST, 254 West; Peter E. Desvernine to Amelia Desvernine..... 1

152D ST, 513 West; John M. Cahill and wife to Frank Pfeffer..... 1

104TH ST, s s, 407.8 ft w of Columbus Av, 59.9x121,8x23.2x101; St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church to Thomas McC. Peters..... 35,000

SAME PROPERTY; Thomas McC. Peters to Lawrence Buckley..... 35,000

117TH ST, n s, 204 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18x100.11; Carrie S. Kennedy and another to Dwight H. Olmstead..... 10

130TH ST, 107 West; Adolph S. Ellison and another, executors, to Albert Rich. 18,000

136TH ST, s s, 333.6 ft e of 7th Av, 17x irregular; Joseph M. Cahill to Maggie E. Woods..... 1

SAME PROPERTY; Maggie E. Woods and another to Bertha E. Hookey..... 17,500

120TH ST, 125 West; Anthony Smyth and wife to Eda A. Carrington..... 100

LENOX AV, s w corner of 137th St, 75x149.11; William Rankin and wife to Morris Levy..... 65,000

UNION AV, e s, 317.4 ft n of Denman Place, 21x222.11; George Huttling to Decire Huttling..... 1

FAIRMOUNT AV, e s, west ¾ of Lot 3, map of Fairmount, 25x152; Greenleaf W. Crossman and wife to Empire Loan and Investment Company..... 1

PYNE ST, w s, 175 ft s of Bayard St, 25x100; James Mulligan to Mary A. Mulligan..... 5

WESTCHESTER AV, s s, 119.7 ft w of Wales Av, 50x irregular; Simon Danzig and others to Thomas B. Heginbotham.. 1

WALKER AND CENTRE STS, s e corner, 100x100, (West Farms;) John Delahunty, referee, to Leopold and Christine Fischer..... 6,300

LOT 18, map of Washingtonville, East Chester; Frank N. Glover, referee, to Harry Mayer..... 4,250

POPLAR ST, s s, 274.9 ft w of Main St, 63.4x114x58.11x100.11; Isaac Butler to Elizabeth Hellman..... 1,500

## REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

### GEO. R. READ, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION

**TUESDAY, March 31st, 1896,**

at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, Limited, 59 to 65 Liberty St., at 12 o'clock noon,

THE ATTRACTIVE DWELLING

**No. 126 East 73d Street,**

**between Park and Lexington Avs.,**

3-story basement and cellar brownstone dwelling, 18 ft. 9 in. x45 ft., lot 102 ft. 2 in.

**Mtge. $12,000 at 4½ per cent. interest.**

Maps and further particulars at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 9 Pine St., and No. 1 Madison Av. (5172)

3D ST, s s, 175 ft e of 6th Av, 75x109.4, Westchester;) John W. Bush and wife to Empire Loan and Investment Company..... 1

TURNPIKE ROAD from New-York to New-Rochelle, s s, 205 ft from w corner of Avenue D, 67x153.5x67x152.5; Henrietta Bernard and others to Terence Leonard..... 2,600

### Recorded Leases.

FRANK LOUIS to Lewis H. and John O. Van Cleft; 188 and 190 Sth Av, south store, 3 years..... 1,320

COHEN, Alfred N., to Owen Clark and another; 418 8th Av, 5 1-12 years..1,800 to 2,100

CHURNEY, Thomas C., to James E. Wallach; 372 8th Av, store, &c., 3 1-12 years..... 900

CONKLING, Maria L., administratrix, &c., to Wolf Bloom; 64 Catharine St., 5 years..... 1,320

COX, Abraham B., and others, executors, &c., to Adam Unger; s s of 64th St, Lot 34, map of estate of William and A. K. Beekman, 6 years..... 300

SCHELLENBERG, Frederick C., to Charles J. McClellan; 284 10th Av, store and basement, 5 years..... 660

SMITH, Fleming, to John Bliss & Co.; 128 Front St, 4 years..... 1,560

### Recorded Mortgages.

ABBOTT, Mary E., to City Real Estate Company; 18 West 54th St, demand.... $3,000

BATH, Edmund J., and wife to Thomas Lyons; n w corner of 1st Av and 95th St, 6 months..... 9,500

BUCKLEY, Lawrence, to Citizens' Savings Bank; s s of 104th St, 407.8 ft w of Columbus Av, 1 year..... 55,000

SAME to William R. Peters; same property, 6 months..... 14,500

BALCH, James E., Louisa R., Wohlfarth and Frank W. Gardner; 158 East 28th St and 154 and 156 West 27th St; also 372 8th Av, store and other parts, notes, (lease)..... 1,100

BROADBELT, William, and wife to Mount Morris Bank; 403 West 148th St, demand..... 4,000

BONNEAU, Joseph J., and wife to Charles E. Fleming; e s of Vanderbilt Av, 325 ft s of 171st St, 1 year..... 2,500

CONKLING, Ella S., to Edward M. Shepard, trustee of John R. Ackerman; s s of 70th St, 88.10 ft e of Columbus Av, 3 years..... 20,000

CONLAN, Lewis J., to James Ellis and wife; n s of Tremont Av, 79.9 ft n of Catharine St, 2 years..... 1,000

DUNN, Maggie, and wife to Holmes and John A. Philbrick; n s of 147th St, 475.5 ft w of Brook Av, (two mortgages,) demand..... 6,000

FELDMARK, Sender, to Louis Jones; s s of 106th St, 125 ft w of 2d Av, (two mortgages,) installments..... 4,000

FLACK, Peter, and wife to Christoph Kienzle; w s of Fordham Av, part Lot 33, map of Morrisania, 5 years..... 1,000

FISHER, Leopold and Christine, to Alex P. W. Kunlan, trustee of Edward M. Gedney; n w corner of Centre and Walker Sts, West Farms, 3 years..... 4,410

GOETZ, Frederica, and husband to Marie A. Gelston and others; e s of St. Nicholas Av, 73.6 ft s of 147th St, 5 1-12 years..... 22,500

GENT, Mary M., Louise Pelletier, wife of Wales Av, 100 ft n of 150th St, 3 years..... 4,500

HERBENER, George, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 110 East 58th St, 3 years..... 9,000

HAGENGAST, Kunigunda, to Michael Erlwein; e s of Forest Av, 80 ft n of Cedar St, 2 years..... 2,000

HEGINBOTHAM, Thomas B., to Simon Danzig and Gabriel S. Kutz; s s of Westchester Av, 119.7 ft w of 156th St, 1 year..... 9,300

SAME to trustees of Philip Dater, deceased; same property, 1 year..... 15,000

HARNISCHEM, Annie, to Simon Danzig and another; s s of Westchester Av, 89.2 ft w of Wales Av, 1 year..... 6,800

SAME to trustees of Philip Dater, deceased; same property, 1 year..... 15,000

HEILLMAN, Elizabeth, to Isaac Butler; s s of Poplar St, 274.9 ft w of Main St, 3 years..... 1,500

JACOB, William H., and wife to Harris D. Coit, trustee of E. M. Cameron; n of 119th St, 150 ft w of Lenox Av, 3 years.. 15,500

JACKSON, Isidore, to Henry E. Pellew; s s of Walker St, 127.1 ft e of Elm St, 2 years and 1 month..... 40,000

LEVY, Morris, to William Rankin; s w corner of Lenox Av and 137th St, 1 year. 28,500

McGARAH, Margaret, and another to Emigrant Industrial Savings Gank; s s of 46th St, 145.3 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year.. 1,000

NORRIS, John G., to Isidore Jackson; s s of Walker St, 127.1 ft e of Elm St, 1 year..... 20,000

O'CONNOR, Margaret, to Morris A. Bennett; n s of 113th St, 52 ft e of 4th Av, demand..... 400

PATTEN, THOMAS G., and wife to Annie S. Patten; s s of 200th St, 175 ft e of 8th Av, and other out-of-town property, ½ part, secures annuity of..... 3,750

PFEFFER, Frank, to John M. Cahill; 513 West 152d St, 3 years..... 5,000

RICH, Albert, to Adolph S. Ellison and another, trustees; 107 West 130th St, 5 years..... 10,000

ROTH, Isaac, and wife to Amanda Wolff; 189 Allen St, 3 years..... 6,000

SAME to Morris Kahn and others; 191 Allen St, 3 years..... 4,500

ROSENBLUTH, Emma, and Miles, to Ellen P. Kellogg and another, executors, &c., of Charles Kellogg; 70 West 107th St, 5 years..... 17,000

STRAUS, James, and wife to Frederic Tetreau; s s of 100th St, 250 ft w of 3d Av, 2 years..... 2,000

STEINMANN, Sigmund B., to Randolph Guggenheimer; s s of 96th St., 189 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... 12,315

SMILLIE, James D., and James D. Smillie and George A. Cook, trustees, &c.; 2 Sniffen Court, 3 years..... 10,000

SAME to same; s s of 88th St, 160 ft e of Park Av, 3 years..... 25,000

SCHROEDER, Henrietta C., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, w s of Washington Av, 325 ft s of 9th St, installments..... 9,000

TAYLOR, William W., to Edward Van Marter; s s of 116th St, 246.6 ft e of 7th Av, 6 months..... 6,000

VARIAN, Elizabeth A., of the First National Bank of Yonkers; Lot 21, map of Washingtonville, 3 months..... 1,200

WESTERMANN, August H., and Elbe D. to Elizabeth Grosse; n s of 93d St, 75 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years..... 3,000

WEINSTEIN, Charles, to Joseph C. Levi, trustee; s s of Monroe St, 23.6 ft w of Jefferson St, 1 year..... 9,000

WEINSTEIN, Charles, to Baruch D. Kaplan; same property, 1 year..... 2,500

NEY, Edward, and wife to United States Trust Company of New-York; w s of Thompson St, 135 ft s of Bleecker St, 3 years..... 8,000

### Assignments of Mortgages.

BASTIAN, Elizabeth, and another, executors of Marie Heine, to S. Untermyer....$12,000

GEBHARD, William A., executor of Frederick C. Gebhard, to A. Limbert, trustee, etc..... 1

HORLING, Frederick, to Mary Horling, two assignments..... 16,000

HUDSON, John H., trustee of Stephen Philbin, to Julius Bergeman..... 12,000

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederick J., to Robert H. Coleman, trustee of Annie C. Rogers. 80,404

MAY, Morris, to Johannette Gerber, two assignments..... 5,900

SMILLIE, James D., and another, executors of Anna C. Smillie to James D. Smillie, trustee..... 5,000

SNOW, Frederick A., to William N. Crane..... 1

THE BRADLEY & CURRIER COMPANY, Limited, to J. S. Todd..... 2,475

TODD, Judson S., to E. Winslow..... 1

TITLE GUARANTY AND TRUST COMPANY to Sophia T. F. Reynolds..... 9,000

WYNNE, John, and Anna Betty to Catherine L. Wynne..... 800

WINSLOW, Edward, to William N. Crane..... 1

### Lis Pendens.

9TH AV and 106th St, n w corner, 25.11x100; Anna A. Bremer against Nicholas H. Bremer and others, (partition.)

29TH ST, 405 East; Jacob Doll against Isaac Jacobs and others, (foreclose mortgage.)

7TH AV, e s, 20 ft n of 48th St, 30x50, and other property; Eugene F. Daly against Thomas W. Conkling, (action to recover $1,384.72.)

CLINTON ST, w s, 79.9 ft n of Rivington St, 20.2x50; C. M. Reynolds's Plumbers' Supply Company against Henrietta Greenwald, (set aside deed.)

24TH ST, s w s, 404 ft s e of 10th Av, 14.8x80, (leasehold;) Cynthia H. Murdock against Richard W. Elliott and William R. Cougle, (foreclose mortgage.)

### Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

BLEECKER ST, 56; Thomas Muldoon against John B. Cole, owner and contractor..... $973

3D AV, 794; Donald Thorburn against David L. Durra, owner; William Lawson, contractor..... 98

80TH ST, 181 and 183 West; Orrie D. Person against Joseph Cirrito, owner and contractor..... 137

142D ST, s s, 150 ft w of 8th Av, 50x100; Finn, Cole & Co. against Lucy E. Turner, owner and contractor..... 2,998

### Dentist Merrill Honorably Discharged.

NEWARK, N. J., March 26.—Dr. A. O. Merrill, employed by the Boston Dental Association, 222 Market Street, was brought before Justice Post of Bloomfield on a charge of assault and battery yesterday and was honorably discharged. Miss Elizabeth Mitchell, daughter of Thomas Mitchell, of Bloomfield, accused the dentist of having illtreated her while she was under the influence of gas in his office.

## TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

### Corn Exchange Bank BUILDING,

**William and Beaver Sts.**

A few offices in this elegant fire-proof building. Three rapid elevators, electric light, &c.

For plans and further particulars

APPLY TO

**GEO. R. READ,**

(5126) 9 PINE ST.

### J. MONROE TAYLOR BLDG,

**39-41 Cortlandt St.**

Light and attractive offices in this modern fire-proof building for rent from $180 per annum upward, inclusive of all charges.

Elevator service and light at night.

For plans and further particulars

APPLY TO

**GEO. R. READ, Agent,**

9 PINE ST. (5188)

**OFFICES IN THE**

### TIMES BUILDING

(41 PARK ROW)

**TO LET.**

**2 Large and 2 Small Offices**

**FROM MAY 1.**

APPLY TO

**E. A. TREDWELL,**

ROOM 19.

NOS. 209-211-213 EAST 23D STREET.

To Let—Modern fireproof six-story building; concrete floors, passenger and freight elevators, electric light and power; steam heat; suitable for offices, showrooms, or light manufacturing; immediate possession. Apply on premises, or to owner, CASS REALTY CORPORATION, No. 503 5th Av.

## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR LEASE OR EXCHANGE.—"Stonehurst," the very spacious and elegant stone mansion, fully furnished, at Riverdale, formerly belonging to the late Robert Colgate, Esq., built by day's work in the most thorough manner, and containing water and gas and all the conveniences of a city residence; very extensive river views; ten acres of ground, gently sloping to the Hudson; situated in Twenty-fourth Ward, New-York City; valuable in water rights; New-York Central station at foot of lawn, under the bluff; 53 trains daily; fine old trees and choicest shrubs and fruits; charming italian garden and lovely lawn; greenhouses, stable, gardener's cottage, &c.; within three-quarter hour's drive of Central Park over Boulevards within 15 minutes of Van Cortlandt Park, beyond which, within a short distance, through beautiful drives, are Jerome Park, Morris Park race course, Country Club, Fort Schuyler, and the handsome parks recently acquired by the city; price, unfurnished, $175,000, or $7,000 per annum. Apply to JOHN D. WOOD, 38 East 39th St., or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 659 5th Av.

## CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

**A.—CHOICE DWELLINGS FOR SALE.**

Three-story and basement brownstone houses situated on the south side of 120th St., east of Morningside Park, a location unsurpassed for healthfulness and first-class surroundings; private residences in front and rear; houses 56 feet deep; thoroughly well built in every particular; prices very low; easy payments.

**J. W. & A. A. TEETS,** 370 West 120th St.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

### Geo. R. Read,

**REAL ESTATE,**

**9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.**

BROKER. APPRAISER.

## APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

TO RENT—A desirable apartment at 101 Park Av., cor. 40th St. Apply to janitor.

## NEW-JERSEY PROPERTY.

**RUMSON ROAD, SEABRIGHT, Monmouth Beach, Shrewsbury River, N. J.**

**D. B. KEELER, Jr.,**

**9 Pine St., N. Y.**

**FURNISHED HOUSES FOR RENT.**

## COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

CAPE COD.—Wychmere Summer cottages, Harwichport, Mass.; completely furnished; sanitary plumbing; bathrooms; warm sea bathing; forest; rentals, $200 up; circular. J., 71 East 57th St.

## REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, against HENRY KREBS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 12th day of March, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee named therein, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the eighth day of April, 1896, at twelve o'clock noon of that day by John T. Boyd, auctioneer, the premises mentioned in said judgment and therein described as follows: All those two lots, pieces, or parcels of land with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New-York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Sixty-seventh Street, distant one hundred and fifty (150) feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of Eleventh Avenue and Sixty-seventh Street, running thence northerly parallel with Eleventh Avenue one hundred (100) feet and five (5) inches to the centre line of the block between Sixty-seventh and Sixty-eighth Streets; thence westerly along said centre line fifty (50) feet; thence southerly and parallel with Eleventh Avenue one hundred (100) feet five (5) inches to the northerly side of Sixty-seventh Street, and thence easterly along the said northerly side of Sixty-seventh Street fifty (50) feet to the point or place of beginning. Being the same premises conveyed to said Henry Krebs by Charles Hagedorn by deed dated February 28, 1884, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, in Liber 1,865 of Conveyances, Page 70, February 28, 1883.—Dated New-York, March 14, 1896. JAMES B. BUTLER, Referee.

N. B. SANBORN, Plaintiff's Attorney, 29 Wall Street, New-York City.

mh17-2aw3wTu&F&ap8

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New-York.—MARGARET A. GOODRIDGE, plaintiff, against THOMAS AULD, Jr., Ira O. Miller, and Thomas Auld, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 6th day of March, 1896, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City, on the 9th day of April, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, of the firm of D. Phoenix Ingraham & Company, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point on the southerly line of Sixty-seventh Street, distant one hundred and eighty-one feet three inches westwardly from the intersection of the said southerly line of West Sixty-seventh Street with the westerly line of Eighth Avenue; thence running southwardly, but parallel with Eighth Avenue, and to and through a party wall, so far as the same extends, one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the middle line of the block; thence running westwardly, but along the said middle line of the block, eighteen feet nine inches; thence running northwardly, but again parallel with Eighth Avenue, one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the said southerly line of West Ninety-fourth Street, and thence running eastwardly, but along said southerly line of West Ninety-fourth Street, eighteen feet and nine inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions and distances more or less.—Dated New-York, March 18th, 1896.

EDWARD D. O'BRIEN, Referee.

EDGAR K. BROWN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 132 Nassau Street, New-York City.

mh18-2aw3wW&F&ap9

WEST 64TH STREET.—Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—ALBERT L. FOSS, plaintiff, against MICHAEL F. SHERIDAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 16th day of March, 1896, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 14th day of April, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northeasterly line of Sixty-fourth Street, distant three hundred and fifty feet northwesterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the said northeasterly line of Sixty-fourth Street with the northwesterly line of Tenth Avenue, and running thence northwesterly, along the said northeasterly line of Sixty-fourth Street, twenty-five feet; thence northeasterly, on a line parallel with Tenth Avenue, one hundred feet and five inches to the centre line of the block; thence southeasterly along the said centre line of the block, twenty-five feet, and thence southwesterly, on a line parallel with the Tenth Avenue, one hundred feet and five inches, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, March 21st, 1896.

WILLIAM M. HOES, Referee.

HENRY B. WESSELMAN, Plaintiff's Attorney, 150 Broadway, New-York City.

mh-23-2aw8wM&F&ap14

**TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE.**

**1,269 Broadway,** 32d Street.

Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

**TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE.**

**1,269 Broadway,** 32d Street.

Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

### Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By a German-American Protestant girl as chambermaid or parlormaid, or to assist with waiting in private family; best city reference. 2,429 8th Av.; ring Gauch's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid; would act as maid if required; best of references; city or country. Burhans's bell, 853 7th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent young girl as first-clas chambermaid or parlormaid; willing and obliging; best references. B. D., Box 373 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chamberwork and fine washing; good reference. 242 East 38th St.; ring once.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By competent German-American girl in American private family; willing and obliging. 155 East 33d St.; ring twice.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By competent girl as chambermaid or wait on invalid lady or grown children in a private family; best city reference. 100 West 53d St. Byrne.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant young woman as first-class chambermaid; would assist in dining room or laundry; good references. 365 9th Av.; ring Reem's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By young German girl as chambermaid and seamstress; good reference. 337 East 43d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By chambermaid in private family; city or country; city reference. 231 West 16th St., third bell, west.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a German as chambermaid and seamstress; city reference. 138 8th Av.; ring once.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman; or would go as waitress; best city references; no cards. H. A., 40 East 25th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By first-class chambermaid; assist in pantry; personal reference. 237 East 45th St., care of Mrs. Behan.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Frenchwoman; good sewer; willing and obliging; good references; speaks no English. G., 121 West 29th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—As first-class chambermaid; best city references. E. K., Box 313 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By an experienced chambermaid, and to assist with sewing; best city reference. 149 East 57th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and seamstress; good reference. 113 West 53d St.; ring Curtis's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable girl as chambermaid and seamstress; good city reference. 105 East 53d St., second floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant girl, as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; three years' reference. L. R., Box 377 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By American girl as chambermaid; best city reference. 266 West 39th St., Delafield's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent chambermaid; assist with sewing; best city reference. 149 East 57th St.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—City reference. 246 East 75th St.; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young Protestant girl as chambermaid; city reference. 372 Park Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—Understands her work thoroughly; best city reference. 142 East 50th St.

### Cooks.

COOK.—By a thoroughly experienced woman as first-class cook in private family; understands her duties; marketing and catering; can be highly recommended from her late employer; wages, $35 to $40. 912 6th Av., Douglas's bell.

COOK.—By a competent girl as cook and laundress in an apartment, or housework in small family; four years' city references from last place; good cook and laundress; neat and reliable. 800